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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 209 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

FATAL EXPLOSION IN FIREWORKS FACTORY

FURTHER PROTECTION TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY NECESSARY

Tariff Board Recommends 30 p. c. Increase Of Duty

BRITISH GOODS EXEMPTED

PREVENTING "DUMPING" OF JAPANESE STUFF

(By Telephone).

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Government of India have decided to accept the Tariff Board's recommendation that the "ad valorem" duty on cotton piecegoods, not of British manufacture, should be raised from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent.

There will be no surcharge and the gross fixed duty will therefore be 50 per cent.

The duty will also apply to plain grey piecegoods. It will remain in force until March 31, 1933.

NEW DUTIES GAZETTED

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

A Gazette Extraordinary notifies that on cotton piecegoods.

(a) Plain grey, i.e., not bleached or dyed in piece, if imported in pieces which either are without woven headings or contain any length of more than nine yards which is not divided by transverse woven headings, and secondly, not of British manufacture, the duty which is at present 20 per cent ad valorem or three and a half annas per pound whichever is higher, is raised to 50 per cent ad valorem, or five annas and three pies per pound whichever is higher;

(b) Other cotton piecegoods, not of British manufacture, the duty which is at present 20 per cent ad valorem is raised to 50 per cent ad valorem.

Another notification exempts the additional duty from surcharge. The increased duty takes immediate effect and lasts till 31st March 1933.—A. P.

DUTY BELATED AND INADEQUATE

LANCASHIRE WILL BENEFIT BUT JAPAN HAS ALREADY DUMPED HER STOCKS

Though the mill-owners prefer to be silent till they consider the new duty on piecegoods in all its bearings. Business circles are more critical than optimistic. They feel that this belated relief is not adequate to meet the needs of the situation. Time was the essence of the whole issue, and while Simla slept over the Tariff Board's report, dumping was going on merrily.

"INADEQUATE."

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" a prominent sharebroker said, "The duty is inadequate to protect the Indian textile industry at present, and hence it is unsatisfactory. It would have been sufficient had the Government of India taken swift and summary action, immediately after the recommendations of the Tariff Board were in their hands.

When the Tariff Board sat to consider the question of duties, the yen was somewhere near 105; when the Tariff Board reported, it was 102; and to-day, it stands at 86. This further fall in the Yen when the Government of India was wobbling all alonf, has made the Tariff Board's proposal out of date. In the interval, considerable stocks of Japanese goods have accumulated in the Indian market and they are bound to hamper the sale of Indian textiles."

PREFERENCE FOR NOTHING.

Political circles view the new duty with misgivings, as they think that British preference is thrust upon India along with dubious and ineffective protection against Japan. Opinion is strong that Lancashire has come out best in the bargain. It is argued that the duty lasts only till March 31 next year and that Japan has already so much stock in the country that she can snap her fingers at the new duty.

"The new duty cannot protect Indian textiles from the competition of the Japanese goods already in India. Hence, the so-called protective duty is more nominal than real while Lancashire benefits to the extent of the increased duty on non-British goods.

PROTECTION TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Tariff Board Recommendations

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The following resolution has been issued to-day:—

In their resolution No. 341-T (161) dated 25th July 1932 the Government of India announced that they had received an application from the Cotton Textile Industry requesting the Governor-General in Council in the exercise of his powers under Section 3 (5) of the Indian Tariff Act to increase the duty leviable on

(Continued on Page 7.)

SAPRU SEES VICEROY

According to news from Dehra Dun Sir T. B. Sapru had interview with the Viceroy. (For details see page 12)

ENGLISH STUDENT BATTLES WITH WIND & RAIN

Channel Swim Attempt Given Up

RUGBY, Aug. 30.

Battling against a strong wind and heavy rain and thunderstorm the young English student Adrian Kanaar who had started to swim the Channel from Cap Grisnez at 7-30 yesterday morning had to abandon the attempt at about 9-30 last night when only one and a quarter miles from Dover, as he neared the English coast the weather conditions became worse.—B. O. W.

LANCASHIRE STRIKE

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The extent to which the Lancashire cotton weavers have responded to the call of their union to go out on strike, is not yet fully known but from reports available from the various centres, it would appear that a considerable number of mills are at work and in some towns in South and Southeast Lancashire conditions are almost normal. In North Lancashire, notably in Burnley Nelson, Preston and Accrington however, very few operatives started work to-day.—B.O.W.

MUKDEN FIGHTING

TOKIO, Aug. 29.

An official despatch from Mukden makes light of the fighting reported to have broken but at Mukden when an air base and arsanal were believed to have been captured and destroyed by Chinese raiders. It states that the raiders were repulsed before the daylight. The arsenal and the wireless station were not damaged, though an isolated hanger was burnt down and some planes destroyed.—Reuter.

MORE GOLD SALVED FROM "EGYPT"

RUGBY, Aug. 30.

The Italian salvage vessel "Artiglio" arrived at Plymouth to-day with another consignment of gold and silver salved from the P. and O. Liner "Egypt".

This is "Artiglio's" third trip to Plymouth.

It is estimated that the total amount of bullion recovered from "Egypt" up to the present is approximately £580,000 which is about half of the treasure which was in the liner when she sunk off the north-west coast of France. The "Artiglio" will probably return this afternoon to the scene of operations.—B. O. W.

15 PERSONS KILLED AND 16 INJURED

AHMEDABAD TRAGEDY

Part Of Building Blown Up

(By Phone).
(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 30.

Serious tragedy resulting in death of 15 persons, 11 women and 4 children and injuries to 16 others took place here in the night.

A fire-works factory situated in a building in Popatawara Bariapura, was accidently set on fire as a result of accidental bursting of some srackers. The explosion was so serious that part of the building was blown up with tragic results to the inmates. At the time of phoning nearly 16 persons have been removed to the hospital for injuries while 15 persons including women and children have died.

The police are making inquiries.

Another Version Of The Tragedy

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 30.

A disastrous fire broke out this evening in a house in Bariapur in which fireworks were being manufactured.

There was a sudden explosion as the result of which the whole house was set ablaze and 13 women and one man who were in the house were burnt to death.

The Deputy Police Superintendent Khan Bahadur Nadirsha and other police officers immediately repaired to the scene and extricated all the dead bodies.

One woman who was rescued alive was removed to the hospital in a precarious condition.—A.P.

DEPRECIATING YEN

Punjab Wants More Protection

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce waited on His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab today. Mr. Robertson Taylor, President of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce while welcoming Government's decision on cotton tariff duties said that it did not go far enough to protect the industries for which it was mainly meant.

He added: "I still adhere to the view that adequate and effective protection can only be brought about when measures are adopted which will combat the still depreciating Yen as many other indigenous industries are similarly being badly hit by excessive importation under this favourable exchange."—A. P.

Associated Chambers Of Commerce

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

The annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon takes place at Calcutta on December 12 and 13. The Governor will open the proceedings on the first day.—A. P.

PURDHA PARTY AT VICEREGAL LODGE

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon gave a purdah party at Viceregal Lodge to which about 250 ladies were invited.—A. P.

CHINDWARA MURDER

NAGPUR, Aug. 30.

In connection with the alleged murder committeed at Silevani Ghat on the Chidwara Road, it is understood that the police are searching for two youths, Malinali Khan, son of a retired E. A. C. and L. M. Nimonkar, a Law student.—A. P.

Clara Zetkin's Fiery Inaugural Address In The Reichstag

'GRANDMOTHER OF REVOLUTION' GREETED WITH CRIES OF "RED FRONT"

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Berlin—Impeachment of General Hindenburg and the Cabinet for violating the constitution, was demanded by the fiery 75 year old woman Communist, Clara Zetkin "the grandmother of the revolution" in the opening address in the Reichstag.

She declared that the Cabinet was the tool of Trusts, Capitalists and big land-owners.

ZETKIN CARRIED IN "CRADDLE"

Zetkin who was entrusted with opening of the Diet session by virtue of the fact that she is the doyenne of the House is an emaciated old woman and had to be carried to the President's chair by two women Communists who made a "cradle" with their hands.

As Zetkin mounted the chair the Communist deputies greeted her with cris of "Red Front," clenching their fists in the Communist salute.

Contrary to expectations the Nazis, who were conspicuous in their uniforms, ignored the demonstration and received Zetkin's opening address in cold silence.

The Nazis, for weeks past, have been demanding that Zetkin should be prevented from carrying out the duties of the President but Herr Hitler yesterday ruled that they must behave decorously in order to set the nation an example of discipline. Moreover the Reichstag, in fight with Von Papen Cabinet desires to give the Chancellor no excuse for putting into force General Hindenburg's decree for dissolving the Reichstag even before the session is properly started.—Reuter.

REICHSTAG MEETS FOR FIRST TIME

—:o:—

Hindenburg & Von Papen Confer

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Berlin.—The Reichstag meets for first time to-day since its election on 31st July, but owing to gravity of situation it may be dissolved immediately.

No difference of opinion exists between General Hindenburg and Von Papen who conferred at Neudeck this morning in the presence of Von Gayl, Minister of Interior and von Schleicher, Minister of Defence.

A communique has been issued which states that the conference discussed economic programme.

General Hindenburg insisted that von Papen should safeguard the standard of living and the special ideals of workers. It is understood that von Papen has been given full powers to meet any emergencies.

The dissolution of Reichstag is certain in few days.—Reuter.

(Earlier news on page 12.)

Navjivan Ex-President Arrested

HYDERABAD, Aug. 30.

Sjt. Gehimal Vaswani, a goldsmith and ex-President of the Navjiwan Mandal was arrested this morning.—A. P.

STORM GATHERING OVER PUNJAB

Hindus And Sikhs Join To Fight Premier's Award

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Provincial National Hindu Sabha, which was formed after the announcement of the Communal Award was held to-day.

The main discussion centred round the devising of ways and means to organise strong and effective agitation against the communal award.

Messrs. S. Satyanthi, Govindram Khana, Professor Gulshanrai and Devkinandan of Amritsar volunteered their services for touring the province for establishing branches of the Sabha.

PROTEST DAY.

September 17 has been fixed as All-Punjab Hindu Protest Day when meeting will be held at which resolutions passed by the Punjab Hindu Conference held on 21st August will be confirmed. Hindus have been advised to join Sikh meeting and Sikhs have been invited to Hindu meetings to be held on the same day for expressing their dissatisfaction against the award.—A. P.

COMMUNAL CLASH AVERTED

Bangalore Jemadar's Presence Of Mind

BANGALORE, Aug. 30.

Jemadar Haidar Ali Khan, attached to the city police intervened successfully and averted a serious collision on Gangamcheri Road yesterday between a Konga crowd, a class of Hindus and an excited Muslim mob who with brickbats, lathis and missles were determined to decide a minor quarrel between two boys.

The parents of the boys were first attracted by the scuffle and later huge threatening crowds collected but the Jemadar with a posse of constables promptly arrived on the scene and restored quiet.

One woman and three men, were injured. The police patrolled the area throughout the night. No arrests have been made.—A. P.

ANOTHER ROUND-UP OF CONGRESS WORKERS IN CITY

Miss Kisan Dhumatkar & Three Muslims Arrested

Another round-up of persons believed to be engaged in carrying out Congress activities in the city was made by the C.I.D. on Tuesday night. The persons arrested under the Special Emergency Powers Ordinance are:—

MISS KISAN DHUMATKAR, formerly in charge of the Hindustani Seva Dal Women's Corps.

AZIZ LALJI, a young Muslim, who was jailed during the last Civil Disobedience Movement as president of one of the "War Councils."

HASANALI MURAD, another Muslim youth who is alleged to be secretly helping the Congress activities, and

DOST MAHOMED JAN MAHOMED, a rich landlord who was jailed during the last Civil Disobedience Movement as a member of what was known as the "Shadow Cabinet" of the B. P. C. C.

All these persons were taken to C.I.D. Head Quarter.

Miss Kisan Dhumatkar Arrested Again

Miss Kisan Dhumatkar, was arrested in her residence Girgaum Back Road on Tuesday night at 8-30. Sub-Inspectors Kamat and Kirtikar were keeping a watch on her house since evening and when she returned home she was put under arrest under Special Emergency Powers Ordinance. She was then taken to Esplanade lock-up and will perhaps be put up before a magistrate to-day (Wednesday).

Miss Dhumatkar, who was in charge of Hindustani Seva Dal Women's Corps was arrested in the early stages of the present struggle and after detention for some time was set free with a restraint notice.

CONGRESS WORKERS JAILED

For Shouting Slogans In Court

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Two Congress volunteers, who were arrested yesterday evening in the Court of Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, were to-day sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment act by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court for assisting the operations of the Congress.

In the course of the evidence, it was stated that at about 4 p.m., the volunteers who were sitting amongst the visitors suddenly stood up in their seats and waved the tri-coloured flags and shouted the usual Congress slogans. The police constables on duty put them under arrest.

Congress Volunteers Arrested

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

Six Sikh Congress volunteers were arrested this evening outside the Shalmi Gate while marching in a procession. They were carrying Congress flags and singing national slogans.—A. P.

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A 5439

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A R 7837

WANTED—A CHEMIST, who knows Practical Receipes Preparing Soaps, Phenine, Turkey Red Oil, Gloy, Stamping Ink, Toilet materials, etc., only experienced should apply to Box No. 1722, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R7859

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, having a Diploma of L.C.P. & S. is wanted for the Barsi Municipal Dispensary on Rs. 60-5-100 (subject to a temporary cut of 2½ per cent) plus Rs. 10 p.m. for House Rent. The post is eligible to the benefit of Provident Fund. Candidates should apply to the undersigned before 1-9-1932, stating caste, age, qualifications, experience, etc., with copies of testimonials. G. R. ZADBUKE, President. Barsi Municipality.
A 5422

WANTED—GENTLEMEN to take up CHIEF and DISTRICT AGENCIES of the Aryan Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., all over India. Handsome prospects for good workers. Please apply BANSILAL MANSIONS, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 5428

Trade Announcement

GOOD for Bankers, Jewellers and Safe Deposits. Rattner's 12 corners bent 6' x 5' x 2-3/4' double door safe for sale. Apply MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, 6/12, Bruce Street, Fort.
T R7887

WANTED MANUFACTURERS interested in purchasing cheap quality Packing Cases. Apply stating dimensions. P. JOSEPH DAVID, Post Box No. 9, Cochin, S. India.
T R7886

Personal.

HAMID ALI KHAN—Schoolboy, 15 yrs., slim tall, good-looking Mother-tongue Persian, left home on 19-7-32, is in Bombay. Would anybody kindly ask him to come home and inform the undersigned. A. A. KHAN, B.A., West End Road, MEERUT.
P R7897

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GENUINE GRAFTS and PLANTS. All Varieties Mango Grafts fruitable next year. Lichi, other fruit Plants ready. Catalogue free. SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY, No. 5, Darbhanga.
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E 5436

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N R7844

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TO LET AT KHAR—Ground Floor 3 big airy rooms (measurement 1 front room 27' x 17' and 2 side rooms each by 14' x 12'), 2 both-rooms, kitchen. Facing West with a big compound all round. Very neat and decent. For rent and inspection see B. B. POONEGAR, Rubaix House, 14th Road, Plot No. 400, Khar.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Big stock EMPTY STEEL OIL and TAR DRUMS, forty gallons, complete with Bungs also sale different sizes of Drums Bungs, delivery for Bombay or Calcutta. Offers invited. Telegraphic address OILPIT. Apply PHOENIX OIL COMPANY, 62, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.
N 5433

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N R7883

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P R7888

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P R 7889

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Sale of Laccadivi and Aminidivi Coir Yarn

TENDERS in sealed covers will be received by the Port Officer, Mangalore, up to 15th September, 1932, for the sale of 350 tons Aminidivi and 250 tons Laccadivi Islands coir. Each tender should accompany an earnest of Rs. 4 per ton. Less than 250 tons will not be considered.

Further particulars can be had from the PORT OFFICER.
5393

Imperial Bank Of India

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 6th and 7th September, 1932, those days being Public Holidays (PARSI NEW YEAR) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

W. LAMOND.
Secretary and Treasurer (Offg.)
Bombay, 26th August, 1932.
5432

s.s. "Iyo Maru"

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 28th night from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 12. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

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Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION called for THURSDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER 1932, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time):—

34-37. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(34-36) For obtaining reports (34) from the Commissioner as to an alleged fight between the Encroachment Department Staff and the hawkers at Chowpatty (35) from the Commissioner through the Standing Committee as to measures to be adopted for effecting economy in the expenditure on Municipal printing and stationery; and (36) From the Standing Committee as to the advisability of fixing the minimum starting salary of menials in Municipal employ at Rs. 30 per mensem, and (37) For appointing a Committee to report on the desirability of applying the ordinary leave rules to all Municipal Officers and Servants excepting those recruited on special terms.

38. From Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya.—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the feasibility of widening Old Parbhadevi Road at its junction with Portuguese Church Street and Kashinath Dhuru Street, etc.

39. From Mr. Shivdas Champsy Thakker—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the desirability of parcelling out into plots, Municipal land available for sale in various schemes and of notifying their upset prices, etc.

40. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to whether any supervisorships under them will fall vacant shortly and whether any of them could be abolished.

41. From Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that the Municipal Act be amended so as to prohibit the transfer of a vehicle from one name to another until a receipt of fully paid Municipal taxes is produced.

42-43. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, seconded by Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(42) For appointing a Committee to report on the ways and means for establishing quick and cheap means of communications from Worli to the heart of the City with a view to making habitable the large plots of building land lying vacant thereat, and (43) For requesting the Commissioner to press upon Government the urgent necessity of constructing the Marine Drive along the sea wall between Chowpatty and Churchgate Station.

44-45. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade—(44) For requesting the Commissioner to press upon the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company the urgent necessity of constructing at least one subterranean passage from the eastern foot-path along Queen's Road to Churchgate Station direct, and (45) For obtaining an early report from the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee as to the measures necessary to abate the nuisance caused by the open channel along the B.B. & C.I. Railway lines south of Grant Road.

46-49. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, seconded by Mr. M. J. Dandekar.—For obtaining reports (46) from the Works Committee as to the desirability of providing a strip of 'katcha' made road along the east side of the Hornby Vellard for parking cars, etc.; (47-49) From the Markets and Gardens Committee (47) as to the question of purchasing a few plots out of the land belonging to the Petits at Gowalia Tank Road for constructing a Municipal Market thereon; (48) as to the desirability of putting up a small and cheaply constructed market at the north-end of Chinchpokli Bridge, etc; and (49) as to the possibility of constructing a small, cheap and temporary Market at Tardeo.

50. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, seconded by Mr. S. G. Keni.—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that the Excise Department should not grant a license for the opening of a Toddy shop in Motilal Engineer's building at Khetwadi Main Road.

51. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, seconded by Mr. M. L. Dahanukar—For requesting the Commissioner to take immediate steps to remove encroachments and projections existing on the narrow foot-paths along Girgaum Road between Dadishet Agiary Lane and Princess Street.

52. From Mr. K. H. Goregaokar, seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade—For requesting the G. I. P. Railway to provide benches at convenient places on the ground floor of the New Long Distance Station at Victoria Terminus.

53. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing the Corporation's protest against the orders of Government granting a license of a new tree-foot booth for sale of toddy in plot No. 79, opposite Cotton Depot Station.

55. From Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar, seconded by Mr. M. N. Talpade—For obtaining from the Commissioner a detailed report on certain allegations regarding the treatment of patients, etc.; at the K. E. M. Hospital.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor,
A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office.
Bombay, 30th August. 1932.
5440

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P. M.

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"HOMICIDE SQUAD"

featuring

MARY BRIAN
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NOAH BEERY

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Impressions Of Russia

Hope For The "Uncultured" Worker

Waldo Frank writes in the "New Republic," New York:—

One bright morning with autumn in the air, Hindus and I had wandered about the Khamovniki, a river suburb where Tolstoy lived (the gloomy box house still stands). We came to a section where concrete flats were building. The streets were torn up; and their irregular and arbitrary plan upon the dump-filled meadow reminded me of the Bronx. There were a number of drab institutional houses in the chaos—one of the universities of Moscow!

We went in to the office. It was filled with girls; there seemed to be no difference either of years or purpose between the scholars and the office workers. A student was detailed to show us through. She was a woman of eighteen, pure proletarian of course (else she had not been granted the privilege of study). Her room was narrow; a grand piano filled most of it, leaving space for a single bed and a chair and a table. The piano had once stood in some banker's or merchant's salon, and murmured Chopin in response to a lady's dainty fingers. In the narrow bed slept both our guide and her husband.

"Aren't you crowded in that bed?" I asked.

"Oh, no. You see, with the piano, there is no room for a big one." The girl had made what is the conventional choice in Russia. What is physical comfort compared to a piano—when you want a piano?

A LITTLE WORLD AT WORK.

This university was a world. We went through storerooms, kitchens, butcher shop, bakery. We sat in a dim basement dining room made bright by the eyes of the students. We visited the 'creche' and the dormitory kindergarten, where students who were mothers kept their young. Everywhere, only students; they dressed meat, they dressed babies, they balanced books. The university was a little world at work, integral and serene in its relation with the Soviet Union. Deep down in the Ukraine, there was an enormous 'kolhoz'—a collective farm—which sent produce directly to the university, and the students went down there in groups for their vacations or to teach the peasants. Even the 'creche' was a conscious member of the U.S.S.R. Lenin looked down on the bright-hued cribs, and gay posters proclaimed to the children that the 'bourzhui' of old were ogres and that their immediate present land was Kingdom Come.

We had swapped guides several times as we went from house to house. Now, at the end of our visit (when you visit anything in Russia, be prepared to see 'all'—no detail of routine, no apparatus, no storeroom will be spared you), we were in the hands of a girl built round like a peasant mother. She worked in the kitchen when she was not studying medicine. Her dress was a dingy gray, not free of grease, and her blond head was moist with the steam of cookery. But her body was hard like spring time. I liked her. Since we were leaving, she felt it her duty to accompany us to the tram. As we trudged through the unpaved field, she asked questions.

WHAT DO AMERICAN GIRLS DO?

"What do American girls do?"

"They work in factories and offices, when they have to."

"What do they do, when they do what they want to?"

"They enjoy themselves."

"How do they enjoy themselves?"

"They go to dances, to the movies; they eat candy, they 'pet.'"

"Don't they have any work which they enjoy?"

"I doubt it . . . as a rule."

"Why do they work?"

"To get money, of course."

"What do they do with the money?"

"They spend it on themselves."

"Don't they think of anything but themselves?"

"Not often."

"Why do they think they are alive?"

"To have a good time."

She did not understand. Her eyes said clearly, that she found these girls a dull lot; that probably for reasons of my own I was maligning them.

"How do you spend 'your' spare time," I asked her, "when you are not studying medicine or working in the kitchen? Surely, then, you enjoy yourself?"

"Of course," And she explained how she spent it: she had a class of illiterate mothers, every night. Also she had her party meetings (she was a Young Communist). And there was a lot of reading to be done, along non-professional lines.

"What sort of reading is that?"

"Marxian theory," she answered.

"Do you always enjoy yourself?"

"Oh, yes," she murmurded.

Our tram was about to leave.

"My class for illiterate mothers is only an hour," she said. "Then I go to my roim. Come and see me."

I travelled from Berlin to Paris in a snug, soft second-class carriage: and it was one of the most painful journeys I have ever taken. I shared the compartment with three Americans and a knickered young man from the Balkans whose gun revealed the sport, whose portfolio advertised the artist and whose red badge of the "Legion d'Honneur" pronounced the gentleman. The Americans were a single lady nervously rounding forty, and a married couple from the Middle West still hale at fifty.

As the train slid from the last Berlin station, the man pulled some books from his Gladstone. He opened one, and he and his wife read in it silently together. It was the Bible. He returned it to the bag, and opened an Edgar Wallace while his spouse settled to delight with The Saturday Evening Post.

A GLOBETROTTER.

But the single lady felt like talking. With one breath, she revealed her happy fate: she was a globetrotter, she knew China and Tahiti, Marrakech and Singapore, and she had just been in Russia. Why, the couple had beeen there also: in fact, they were living in Kharkov, where Mr. Sloan was an engineer assigned to the almost finished tractor works. They were returning to Omaha on a short vacation. And now the Balkan artist revealed that he was master of a fluent, peculiarly execrable English, and that he was just Dying to know the Truth about Russia.

That day they read no more in any book. While we sped across Thuringia and the Ruhr, cutting through the darkened industrial cities—Dortmund, Duchum, Essen; while we tunneled the hills and smoked of Belgium, while night enfolded us in Picardy, the questions and answers about Russia spun an incessant weft of words. If thoughts were visible, we should have seen when we reached Paris that our compartment was filled by a huge cobweb.

AMERICAN ENGINEER'S EXPERIENCE.

The engineer had a fund if stories on the mechanical ineptness of the Russians. He gave them with no ill feeling, as if aware that inferiority, being organic, was not the Russians' fault. The artist greeted his report with peals of gloating laughter. The engineer's wife satisfied his curiosity about food and service. He reveled over the high prices and the low standard of cooking. The globetrotter made contributions about the Russian inability to keep appointments or to make trains arrive on time. But she had praise for the hotel in Moscow. The engineer explained how he kept out of politics: he knew nothing about the government and he wanted to know nothing.

"They pay very well and promptly. The more you ask, the more they respect you. I know a man—a good man—who was offered a high technical post. He was eager to see Russia, so he told them he'd come for dol. 10,000. They withdrew their offer: if that's all he is worth, they said, we don't want him."

"Some Americans," explained the wife, "criticize our engineers for helping the Russian. I think it is foolish. As if they could hurt America! Why, if our men don't take the jobs, other folks will. We might as well have them as a lot of foreigneers."

"The Russians can never rival us," said the engineer, "it isn't in them. We might as well help them to their feet. The more civilized they get, of course, the closer they'll come to our way of thinking."

"Inevitably" said the artist.

MAKING BEE-LINE FOR STATES.

"Besides," the engineer went on, "most of our men are there only while the depression lasts. Give 'em a chance to earn a decent living at home, and you'll find them making a bee-line for the States. It's a mere stop-gap."

"And they 'are' nice to us," assured the lady. "They give us anything we want. . . much more than 'the' have. We have most of our money deposited in dollars in a New York bank; we take only as many rubles as we can use. And we have a car for nothing—and a nice house of a song."

"How do 'they' live?" asked the artist.

"Oh, terrible. At least one family in every room. Men sleeping on the floor. In all big cities."

"In the country they live like pigs," said the globettrotting lady.

"Of course," nodded the artist.

I was waiting—waiting for one word which would reveal that these good people had somehow felt, somehow been moved by Russia. They were good people. Did not the engineer and his wife begin each day with Bible reading? Was not the single lady so charmed by the numan race that she submitted to the rigors of travel in order to observe it? Had not the gentleman been honoured by France as a patriot or an artist? Hour after hour I waited the word that did not come. No word of the human meaning of the Russian effort to abolish poverty, fear and ignorance from earth. No word of the bravery of its backward folk, daring to set forth alone to create for the first time a world without economic and spiritual slaves. Perhaps they felt that the attempt had failed? Yet there was no word of Russia's native genius—of its music, of its writers, of its profound humanity. The engineer and his wife had actually lived there: had they had no talk with maid or man that revealed a beauty worth relating? They were citizens of a progressive country: was there nothing to report about the seven-hour day, the five-day week? What of the land that gave every pregnant woman four months' rest with pay? that assured the best medical care to everyone that eliminated the insecurity of age, illness, unemployment? On such details of fact, as on the Russian theories, the hours brought silence.

A VOW.

I had made the vow that I would not speak; I would give these brothers and sisters no inkling that I, too, had been in Russia. Now, in my forced silence I felt hate welling within me. Yes: it would be sweet to take these four in the stride of Revolution, give them a chance to squeal for an instant, and destroy them. Could one argue with them? Two of them had lived in Russia; one had crossed the globe to visit Russia, one was so concerned with Russia that he held the talk to the subject from Berlin to Paris. Yet they had seen nothing, felt nothing, heard nothing. My hate was making me uncomfortable. I knew that I could down it only with understanding.

I made myself observe the four good people. They were good! The engineer was a handsome fellow, upright and stern: a man you could trust. His wife's plain face showed the faithful mate and mother. In early Omaha days doubtless she had cooked and slaved for her children the globe-trotting lady was rather short on brain, but of good heart. Life had hurt her; the little lines about her eyes betrayed that she flinched when pain confronted her; she was alone, and escaping for-ever, forever vainly, from herself. Even the artist was nothing worse than a self-indulgent boy whom a cheap world had encouraged with flattery: he had never been made to grow, never been led to question whether his facile talent justified the fat of the land on which he took his ease. They were products, these four, of three phases of bourgeois culture: the American Middle West, the Upper West Side of New York City, and the rue de la Paix. They were unable of their own effort to rise above their culture's level. If they could not feel life in any terms but their own, it was best to blame their culture. (And it was far more bearable to me, since this attitude saved me from the ravage of personal anger).

A THOUGHT FOR VOLGA "MUZHIKS."

I thought of the Volga 'muzhiks.' How contemptible they would have seemed to these four civilized persons. Their rages, their feet sweating in bast or straw, their greasy caps and shawls, the mire of their roads, the grime of their 'izbas'..... And yet I knew that only the dullest of them could have spent even a day in Paris or New York, without more sensitive response to the strange world than the response of these Westerners to Russia. Why was this? Was it perhaps because the 'muzhik was more conscious of his own world—its nature and values than the artist was of Paris, the single lady of New York, the engineer of his industrial realm We know others only in so far as we know ourselves. The peasant, the unsophisticated toiler, have a self-knowledge humble but authentic. This our western culture has merely covered and destroyed with a patina of lies. And that is why there is more hope in the uncultured workers of all races: more hope, not because we idealize or romanticize their sudden state, but because the finished product of modern rationalist-capitalist culture is hopeless.

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But Beauty faded has no second spring"
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New Regime In Siam

PEOPLE'S PARTY CONSTITUTION

In its swiftness and finality the Siamese revolution of June 23-24 presents a clear picture in retrospect. Absolutism disappeared overnight; a form of democratic government was quietly accepted; and Siamese life has resumed its normal stability, writes the Bangkok correspondent of the "Times."

The revolution was a simple readjustment between the three classes of Siamese—the people, the bureaucrats, and the Princes. The Princes held all the Ministerial posts except one, and many of the chief administrative posts. In the name of the people bureaucrats have taken their places, and the King alone remains.

Before the 'coup d'Etat' the Government had shown on only two occasions that it felt any sense of insecurity. One was when the King, a few months ago, thought it necessary to present to a meeting of Army officers an apologia for his policy of drastic retrenchment in all the services. The other was when the new bridge across the Menam was opened, in April, and elaborate precautions were taken chiefly for fear of the effect on the people of an old prophecy which said that the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the dynasty would also witness its end. But there was no suspicion that any democratic revolutionary movement was afoot.

NOT IN HURRY.

It is true that a Constitution had been mentioned, but the people seemed to be no more urgent in demanding it than the King was in a hurry to grant it. A few newspapers occassionally hinted at it, but when the hints became too strong or too frequent there came a sharp reprimand from the Lord Prefect. That the country was ruled absolutely occasioned no public indignation, no public protest.

Then on June 23 the citizens of Bangkok went to bed subjects of an absolute monarchy and woke up to find the country under the control of a military junta acting as the instrument of a revolutionary party, and every department of Government functioning as smoothly as it had on the previous day. Following quickly on the arrest of the Princes there came a proclamation of such a kind as might have been posted on a barricade in Paris during one of its nineteenth-century revolutions. It denounced the King for his neglect of the interests of his people and his Ministers for their corruption, enunciated the equality of all men and promised government for the people by the people. Where groups of Siamese gathered the word that was in every mouth was 'Ratsadorn' (the People).

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Obviously the democratic idea had attained a considerable growth. In some places it had been a seed carried in with the more innocent products of Western civilization. In other and more important places it was a growth assiduously cultivatd for several years by a small group of Civil servants and Army officers educated mostly in France and Germany. The People's Party which they founded had spread through all the Government departments. When the signal was given those occupying key positions in the Army and the departments turned over their allegiance from the King to the party without question.

The party would scarcely, however, have ventured a revolution had not the existing administration given keen edge to their of absolute government. Against contentions of the abstract evils the King himself there was little to be said; but influential Ministers were suspected of having used their positions to increase their own fortunes to an extent not easily overlooked even in Siam.

For this reason the revolutionary proclamation was violent to be a prelude to any kind of change. It would seem that the leaders had more than one set of plans and more than one Constitution in their portfolios, and on the success of their 'coup' depended which set would be produced. The proclamation itself said that if King Prajadhipok would not accept the position of a constitutional Monarch a republic would be proclaimed. A letter sent almost at the same time to the King, who was at his seaside palace at Hua Hin, said that if he did not accept the position of King would be offered to another member of the Royal Family.

RESPECT FOR THE KING

But the success of their plans and the acquiescence of the King made it possible for the leaders to use a more amiable tone. The King, who was to have been brought back rather unceremoniously in a warship, was allowed to come by his State train. The Princes, who had been declared held as hostages for the good behaviour of their supporters, were now declared to be kept at the Throne Hall for their own safety. And since the King arrived in the capital he has been treated with degree of honour and respect of which there was little promise in the original proclamation.

Apparently the leaders of the People's Party have been wise enough to see that, while they can count on enthusiastic support for any severity they may use to the two most influential Ministers of the old regime, they are not on any such solid ground in dealing with the King. The worst charge that can be made against him is that he has not been able to keep in check some of the more rapacious members of his family. Against this the people will set his princely generosity, displayed in many public benefactions.

THREE DAYS

In three days the leaders of the People's Party had produced a Constitution. It is brief and so far as it goes clear, but apparently those who framed it have a little of the modern suspicion of democracy. They have resolved their doubts in a Constitution which, though democratic, leaves some scope for applying the methods of modern dictatorships, should such methods be required. The King is almost eliminated from a direct share in government. Acts of legislation and administration are to be presented for his signature, but if he refuses to sign the Act can be given complete validity by the Senate.

The Constitution creates two bodies to share in the government: the Senate, at present consisting of 70 nominated members, but in six months to be joined by 70 elected members; and the Committee of the People's Party, chosen by the Senate and on the surface merely an executive committee of the Senate. But the People's Party, the leaders say, is to become a national organisation, with its own volunteer force, recruited from there who are well affected towards the new regime. The elections to be held in six months are to be indirect and on a basis of adult suffrage. It is stipulated that all candidates must have passed an examination in politics on a syllabus prescribed by the existing nominated Senate. If the examination is such as to exclude all but the politically orthodox, then the election will be held on what will be virtually electoral lists drawn up by the party in power.

SENATE.

The Constitution proposes that the Senate shall consist entirely of elected members at the end of 10 years. Whether any real power will then be extended to the people will depend on the progress of public education and also on what popularity the People's Party may attain the intervening period. The party has begun by making clean sweep of the Royal Princes. Their power has passed chiefly to young men, many of whom were sent to Europe by the Royal Family to be educated. It is an able Government. Even its youngest members have had considerable experience in public administration and there is a sufficient number of older officials of long experience to give it a conservative leavening.

It is, however, slighly disquieting that no Ministerial position has been found for any of the very able and honest Princes who held minor posts under the old regime. The passing over of such supply of talent in a country where talent for administration is not too plentiful is not due to any selffishness in the division of the spoils for the leaders of the revolution have contented themselves with the lesser posts, but it would seem that these leaders are not too confident that they have the entire country behind them, and therefore for the present they cannot take risks.

COOKED FLESH TO CURE HUSBAND

A story of a Chinese woman's attempt to cure her husband of chronic malaria by making him partake of a curry made of flesh from her body is reported from Katha in Upper Burma.

According to a belief among certain Chinese, it is stated a curry made of such flesh is the most efficaceous medicinal food for all ailing his suspicions were aroused and the truth was soon revealed. The woman, who was still bleeding, was immediately sent to the local hospital.

STALIN AS FILM STAR

Will Act In Picture Of November Revolution.

During November the Bolsheviks will celebrate the 15th anniversary of their "reign" and great preparations are being made in order to make the event a memorable one.

The Russian cinema industry is energetically employed in producing suitable pictures, it being intended to "release" eight new sound films. The subjects dealt with will chiefly concern events leading up to, and during, the revolution.

It is stated that Stalin himself has graciously expressed his willingness to participate in one of these "historical pictures, and many former generals are being temporarily released from prison in order to give "local tone" to these productions.

A film intended to aggravate the colour question both in America and other countries, will also be brought from the United States.

LADY RATENDONE WEDS

Viscountess Ratendone, the eldest daughter of Sir Johnston and Lady Forbes-Robertson, was married quietly in London in mail week to Mr. Frederick George Miles, a flying instructor.

Lady Forbes-Robertson attended the ceremony, accompanied by Mr. James Hamilton, her son-in-law.

Lord Ratendone, who is the only son of Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy of India, was granted a decree absolute against Lady Ratendone in the Divorce Court a week before Mr. Frederick George Miles was named in Lord Ratendone's suit, which was not defended.

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High Speed Steels, Tool Steels, Construction Steels,

are superior in quality and reliability.

LARGE STOCKS ARE MAINTAINED IN BOMBAY

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(Incorporated in Germany.)

P.O. Box 660, BOMBAY. (Head Office).

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THE INDIAN CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, LTD.

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Authorised Capital ... ... Rs. 2,00,000

Divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 100/- each.

Payable Rs. 25/- on application; Rs. 25/- on allotment; and the balance as and when required by the Directors in terms of Prospectus.

CHAIRMAN

Professor P. C. SPEERS, B.Sc., Professor of Industrial Chemistry, Foreman Christian College, Lahore, Head of the Technical Chemistry Department, University of Punjab, Fellow, Punjab University.

We are pioneers in this industry in the whole of India and our products are best in quality; universally appreciated and competitive in price. Some of our products have been tested by the Government Test House, Alipore, and found upto the mark. They have also been put in the market on a small scale.

AGENTS WANTED for sale of our shares and products. For prospectus and terms apply to:— GENERAL MANAGER.

GENERAL

Assurance Society, Limited.

Our Self Eloquent Figures.

Total Assurance Inforce over ...	Rs.	2,00,00,000
Invested Funds over	Rs.	42,00,000
Annual Income nearly	Rs.	13,00,000
Claims Paid over	Rs.	18,00,000
Expense Ratio		28.2 p. c.

BONUS.

On whole life Policies with Immediate Profits. 22½ per cent per annum. The best life office both to insure or to represent.

WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL TERMS.

For particulars apply to:—

S. R. SARDESAI, Chief Agent, opposite Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay, T. R. KARI, Chief Agent, HUBLI,

or

B. S. VAIDYA, Chief Agent, 3428 Reid Road, Ahmedabad

FRAGRANT ICE COLD LEMON CREAM (REGISTERED)

This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long black, soft and glossy.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO.,

BOMBAY 4.

SAFELY RELY ON AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of

Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY : : : AND : : : MADRAS

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Shravan Vad 30 1988
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aknar 28, 1351
Parsi—Aspandad 29, 1301
Sunrise—6h. 23m.
Sunset—6h. 55m.
Hightide—11.47, 23-52
Lowtide—5-11, 17-53
Phases of the moon—New moon 1st Sept. 1h 25m a.m. First quarter 7th Sept. 6h 19m p.m. Full moon 15th Sept. 2h 36m a.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-40 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tourney K.O.S.B.'s vs. Hammers. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 1.

S. S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails of Aug. 18, due at 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 3.

S. S. "Comorin" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Homicide Squad" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Beloved Bachelor" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"The Cock-Eyed World". Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Lovers Courageous" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Mata Hari". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Shanghaied Love" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Tom Sawyer" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Four Devils" Daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Matinee, Friday 3 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Krishnavatar". Daily at 5, 7.15 and 10 p.m.
THE PALACE (Byculla).—"Mexicali Rose", Daily 6.30 and 10 p.m. to-day matinee 4 p.m.

"VEDIC CULTURE."—A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall Kadadwadi Girgaon, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m., (S. T.), when Swami Swatantranandji from Punjab will deliver a lecture on "Vedic Culture."

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION. A Clinical Meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Wednesday), at 7-30 p.m., (S.T.), when a Paper on "Blood Reaction in Caries and Pyorrhoea Alveolaris", will be read.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A Clinical Meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 P.M. (S. T.) when a Paper on "Blood Reaction in Caries and Pyorrhoea Alveolaris," will be read.

EVENING MATRICULATION CLASS.—The Bombay Evening Matriculation Class in English and Mathematics Science and Geography will be conducated by an experienced graduate from September 1, in the premises of the Marathi High School, near Opera House. Admission is free to boys and girls alike.

SEND OFF TO KUMARSEN SAMARTH. Under the auspices of C.K.P. Mitra Mandal and Janjira Kayastha Mandal, the C.K.P.s of Dadar mustered strong on the 28th instant and gave a send-off to Kumarsen Samarth (the son of late Mr. N. M. Samarth) who is proceeding to Germany to study the art of Cinema and Talkie production.

MOTHERS' DAY LEAGUE.—The Eighteenth Mothers' Day Celebration of the League will be held to-day (Wednesday) at the Prarthana Mandir, Charni Road, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Janardan Gangadhar Gadre, will preside and give away the Dr. A. J. Dandekar Memorial Prize and the "Mothers' Day Gift." Prof. V. S. Toro B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction will speak on "Care of Teeth" illustrated by lantern slides and cinema films.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Malcja" with the mails from Bombay of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 7-0 a.m. on the 29th instant and left there at 11.0 a.m. the same day.

Clan Line steamer "Clan Mactavish" arrived at Suez in the morning of 29th instant.

Clan Line steamer "Clan Matheson" arrived in London on the 28th instant.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines Inc. S. S. "President Pierce" left Singapore on the 30th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 8th proximo and sail again on the 9th proximo with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Shin-Iwar" left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th inst. and is due to arrive here on Friday, the 2nd September at 12 Noon.

BARGEMEN ON STRIKE

Employers Seek Police Aid

Bombay, Tuesday.

Two hundred bargemen, employed in the transhipment department of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, remained idle to-day following a dispute between them and the management.

It is understood that the employers have sought police aid to eject bargemen from the barges and intend to engage new men in their places.

ISLAMPURA MUSLIMS' GRIEVANCE

Hindu Arrested On Suspicion

Bombay, Tuesday.

In consequence of complaints made that stones were being thrown on the roofs of several houses in Islampura, the Maharbavdi police arrested a Hindu yesterday.

Baloo Maloo, the arrested man was remanded into police custody till September 3, by Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, this morning.

The police in the course of the remand application stated that for about a week past complaints were received that stones were being thrown on the roofs of several houses in Islampura and that some mischief-makers were abroad.

A plain clothes sepoy was posted in the locality. The accused was seen on the terrace of a building in 2nd Carpenter Street and later arrested on suspicion. As the police wanted to make inquiries regarding the accused they applied for his remand into custody.

The application was granted.

CARROM & PINGPONG TOURNEYS

To Be Held Under Students Brotherhood Auspices

An All-Bombay Carrom & Pingpong tournament has been arranged by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood. The tournament will commence on September 21, but entries must reach the Secretary before September 18. The following are the events:

CARROM.

Men's Singles; Men's Doubles. Mixed Doubles: Women's Singles and Women's Doubles.

PINGPONG.

Open Singles.

The tournament is open to members of the Brotherhood as well as non-members.

INDIAN SCHOOL AT MATUNGA

Travancore Maharaja's Visit

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

The Maharaja of Travancore paid an informal visit on Tuesday afternoon to the South Indian Education Society's School at Matunga, Bombay.

The Maharaja saw the classes at work and spent quite a long time in the Montessori section, commenting on its excellence. The musical performance of the children greatly delighted His Highness.

The President and Committee of the Society entertained the Maharaja to tea. Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, the President took the opportunity to thank His Highness for the interest he had shown in the institution.

His Highness in expressing his thanks said that the atmosphere of the school and the gathering at the table reminded him of home. He wished all success and good luck to the institution in particular and to the South Indian community in Bombay in general.

The boy scouts troop from Dharavi furnished a guard of honour to the Maharaja when he arrived —A. P.

Pateti Swadeshi Bazar

As usual the response from the public to the Bazar continues to be very encouraging and good business is done in articles of every-day use which are cheap, durable and attractive.

An attractive stock of pure silk goods, genuine Khadi and piece-goods etc. is on display.

The Bazar is open daily from 4-30 to 8-30 p.m. to all. Admission is free.

How the Polish-American airman, Stanley Hausner, managed to live for seven days on his wrecked aeroplane in mid-Atlantic, subsisting on fish which he caught by means of a compass needle bent like a hook, is recounted in the airman's diary. Hausner was picked up from his badly damaged plane after eight days by the Polish steamer "Wilno Ghoul". The plane was abandoned but later salved, with the diary still intact.

VICTIM OF HEART FAILURE

Sharebroker's Sudden Collapse And Death

Mr. Kalyanji Govindji Vora, a share Broker and partner of the firm of Messrs. Manmonan Nemidas, who went to his office as usual and attended to his duties for some time, felt giddy all of a sudden.

He was taken to his office room and medical aid was requisitioned. Five doctors attended on him, but Mr. Kalyanji did not regain consciousness, and finally collapsed due to heart failure in the evening at his office. a

Sales Of Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amount offered was Rs. 7,73,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-6-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-6-3 received approximately 70 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 2,00,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 3-0-3 per annum.

Tenders for six months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores will be received on Monday, the 5th September. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 9th September. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate six months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 31st August to Saturday, the 3rd September at Rs. 98-8-6 per cent. subject to the condition that the Government of India reserve the right to stop the sale of intermediate bills at any time during this period without giving previous notice.

Six per cent. Bonds, 1932 will be accepted in lieu of cash at Rs. 103 per Rs. 100 nominal in payment for intermediate Bills and also for payment of allotment at the next auction.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

During the week ending the 27th August 1932:—

Sterling purchased in India	699,000
From 1st April 1932 to 27th August 1932:—	
Sterling purchased in India	1,895,000
Sterling taken over in London	715,000
Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve.	3,750,000
Total	1,140,000

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON

New York, Aug. 30.

Previous closing	3.46 7/8
To-day's closing	3.47 1/2

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 30.

Previous closing	3.46 7/8
To-day's opening	3.47 1/8
To-day's closing	3.47 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET OCTOBER

New York, Aug. 30.

Previous closing rate	9.15
To-day's opening rate	8.75
Difference	—40
To-day's closing rate	8.62
Difference	—53

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

April/May Rs. 250

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER

Liverpool, Aug. 30.

Previous closing rate	6.86
To-day's opening rate	6.66
Difference	—20
To-day's closing rate	6.50
Difference	—36

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Aug. 30.

Silver ready	18 9/16
Higher	1/16
Silver forward	18 11/16
Higher	1/16

Market: India bought.

BOMBAY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Silver Spot	57	5	0
Bhadarwa	57	5	0
Ashad	57	13	0
Gold	29	2	6
Guinea	18	6	0

"TRESPASS ON I. T. PROPERTY"

Temporary Market Causes Nuisance

Interesting discussion took place in the Bombay Improvements Committee on Tuesday on the resolution of Mr. Monomed Suleman Mitha on the question of a temporary market at Parel which was a cause of nuisance. Mr. Mohomed Mitha moved:

That the Chief Officer be requested to take immediate action to stop the unauthorised and illegal use of the plot known as Tulsirapada at the junction of the Arthur Road and Parel Road as a temporary market and further that this use of the plot is not only a trespass of Trust property but is causing great nuisance in the locality and has become a source of danger to the public health and that the Chief Ocer should report the action taken within a week.

Mr. B. G. Parelkar seconded the proposition.

Dr. E. Moses did not think that the market caused any nuisance. He therefore moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Land Sub-Committee.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar pointed out that the market at Parel was in existence for the last forty years and that it was impossible to take action within a week.

The Chief Officer in his letter suggested to fence the place where squatters used for market place which would cost Rs. 450. He had no extra men to remove the trespassers, and if he requisitioned the services of the police, perhaps they may use force or lathis for which he would not be responsible.

Mr. C. W. A. Arbuthnot moved an amendment to give effect to the Chief Officer's suggestion to spend Rs. 450 which was carried.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

MADRAS, August 30.

It is understood that the Governor of Madras, who met with a hunting accident at Ootacamund a few days back, is progressing satisfactorily. He is no longer confined to bed, and is able to attend to his normal duties. —A.P.

C. P. GOVERNOR'S AT HOME

NAGPUR, August 30.

The Governor was "at home" to all members of the Council, prominent gentlemen and ladies last night at Government House. The band of the Punjab Regiment from Kamptee was in attendance. The function lasted two hours during which His Excellency moved among the guests. Prominent among those present were Sir H. S. Gour, Sir M. Dadabhoy, Sir M. V. Joshi, Colonel Ponting, Khan Bahadur Willyatullah and Khan Bahadur Ramman Beg.—A.P.

Alleged Terrorist Remanded

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

Hemendra Bikash Das, an alleged absconder in the Chittagong Armoury Raid Case, who was arrested yesterday was remanded to police custody by the Chief Presidency Magistrate till September 5.—A. P.

Two Bengalis Let Off But Arrested Again

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

Anath Bandhu Sen-Gupta and Gopal Chandra Chakravarti, who had been arrested for alleged terrorist activities were discharged to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate but they were re-arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Khirode Lal Biswas who was arrested in connection with terrorist outrages was discharged to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.—A. P.

Simla.—The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the news published in the Press that the Railway Clearing Accounts Office will be shifted from Delhi to Lucknow is entirely incorrect.—A. P.

Baldwin Goes On A Holiday

RUGBY, Aug. 30.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin accompanied by Mrs. Baldwin left London this morning for Boulogne 'enroute to Aix-Les-Bains where they intend to spend three weeks' holiday.—B. C. W.

MR. MATTERS IN BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, Aug. 30.

Mr. L. W. Matters of the India league Delegation who arrived here yesterday had a series of informal discussions with Sir Visvesvaraya, Dewan Bahadur V. P. Madhavrao and others on the outstanding questions of India and visited the slum areas to study the actual conditions of Indian life. He left for North Canara this morning. —A. P.

Labour Leader's Appeal

SEQUEL TO MAY DAY SPEECH

Charles Mascarenhas one of the labour leaders in Bombay, has filed an appeal in the High Court against the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate sentencing him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine on each of the two charges under sections 124A (sedition) and section 153A (inciting class-hatred), both sentences to run concurrently. The charges were in respect of a speech delivered by the appellant on Dongri Maidan on May Day.

The appellant also applied for bail but this was refused by Mr. Justice Patkar and Mr. Justice Barlee. Their lordships, however, expedited the hearing of the appeal which was fixed for Friday next week.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

Among the grounds of appeal, it was submitted that the shorthand report and its translation did not correctly represent the speech.

It was further submitted that the Magistrate erred in holding that section 153A applied to such economic classes as "capitalists" and "labour", and that he ought to have held that the capitalists were not a distinct and well-defined class, and, therefore, section 153A did not apply to this case.

Further, the magistrate erred in holding, without any evidence, that the method of Roy advocated by the accused was anything but the formation of trade-unions and peasants' unions as explained by the appellant in his written statement. The Magistrate also had not given proper weight to the fact that the speech was delivered to a meeting of workers on May Day.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL

A Deal In Carpets

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The sentence of 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine passed on Haji Mahomed Bin Issack by the second Presidency Magistrate for criminal breach of trust was set aside by the appellate Bench of the High Court.

Mr. K. A. Somji with Mr. V. N. Chhatrapati appeared for the accused in appeal.

The complainant Mahomed Hussein Irani alleged that he had given 18 carpets valued at Rs. 2000 to the accused on approval i.e. on condition that he would be regarded as the purchaser, if he did not return the carpets within a certain time, and chose to exercise the option. The accused had not returned the carpets, and therefore, he was charged with criminal breach of trust.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

The defence of the accused was that he had exercised the option as the purchaser, and had sold the carpets to another man, and the money had still to be recovered.

It was submitted for the accused that according to the complainant himself, the accused could become the purchaser, if he chose to do so. As he had exercised the option as a purchaser, the carpets belonged to him, and there could be no offence in his selling them away.

Their lordships acquitted the accused and set aside the sentence passed by the lower court.

REVOLVER WITHOUT LICENSE

Two Years Jail For Accused

Bombay, Tuesday.

Being in possession of a revolver and 24 live cartridges without a license was the charge against mohan Ramji a dock worker, who was produced to-day in the court of Sir H. P. Dastur Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The accused was arrested on August 23 on board the s. s Wardenfells by Mr. Goes, Preventive Officer, Bombay Customs. He was found carrying a revolver tied to his leg and 24 cartridges tied in a rag on his shoulder.

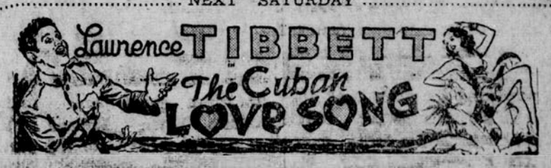
Mr. Goes in his evidence stated that the accused came up the ship at 9-30 p. m. and was questioned by the witness as he was seen carrying something tied to his leg. On a search a revolver and a packet containing cartridges were found on his person.

The accused who was thrice deported from the city and had half a dozen previous convictions to his credit pleaded guilty to the charge. He stated that he was promised Rs. 2/- by a man who died a cardboard box to his leg and asked him to go away.

The Magistrte in convicting the accused said that in view of his previous convictions a severe sentence was needed, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

FREDERICK LONSDALE'S STORY OF TRUE ROMANCE!
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P. M. THE CAPITOL BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE
STARRING THE STAR ALL THE GIRLS ADORE

Robert Montgomery
bring LEAP YEAR love-making up to date in
Lovers Courageous
With MADGE EVANS—ROLAND YOUNG
Also Showing A New FLIP THE FROG COMEDY CARTOON
..... NEXT SATURDAY .....



Lawrence TIBBETT
The Cuban LOVE SONG
HAUNTING SONGS! RUMBA DANCES!

THE
BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB
PRESENT
HAWK ISLAND
A "THRILLER" IN 3 ACTS
BY
HOWARD IRVING YOUNG
AT THE
OPERA HOUSE
ON
Saturday 27th August. Thursday 1st September
Tuesday 30th ,, Saturday 3rd ,,
Wednesday 31st ,, AT 9-30 P.M.
MATINEE AT 6 P.M. ON Saturday 3rd September
BOX OFFICE AND PLAN AT S. ROSE & CO., LTD.

NOTHING COMMUNAL IN IT

C. P. Tank Assault

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Inquiries made by Inspector Macarty, of the Maharbavdi police station in regard to an assault made on an Irani hotel-keeper near C.P. Tank yesterday have revealed that the affair was not even remotely connected with the communal trouble in the city.

The incident was given a highly communal colour in a local paper, this morning.

The true facts of the case are Yesterday at about 1.45 p.m. Ardeshir Sheriar an Irani having his tea shop at Crawford Market was going along Khetwadi Main Road when he was pelted with stones by some Hooligans. He was injured in the head and was treated in the J.J. Hospital and allowed to go.

PERSONAL ANIMOSITY

The Irani was closely questioned by Inspector Macarty. He admitted that he had enemies and that the motive of the assault was personal animosity. Formerly he owned a tea shop at Golpitha in partnership with a Mogul and in consequence of a dispute the partnership was broken up and he started a new tea shop. The Irani suspected that the Mogul might have hired hooligans to assault him.

The theory that the Irani was mistaken for a Mahomedan and assaulted by the Hindus is therefore entirely wrong.

TO BE DEPORTED OUT OF BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A gang of ten "bad characters" both Hindus and Mahomedans, arrested by the Pydhowni police during communal riots in Bombay were ordered to be deported by Sir Patrick Kelly, Police Commissioner to-day.

PETITION FOR REPRIEVE

The Muslim Committee (of which the Hon. Sirdar Suleman Kassam Mitha is the President) is making necessary arrangements for moving His Excellency the Governor-in-Council for the commutation of the sentence of death passed on one Husein Ahmad, who was convicted and sentenced to death in the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court by Mr. Justice Barlee.

Husein Ahmad was tried for having murdered a Hindu near Crawford Market in the last communal riots.

PATHE CINEMA
EVERY DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10.
SHANGHAIED LOVE.
WITH
NOAH BEERY
RICHARD CROMWELL
SALLY BLANE
A STUPENDOUS SEA STORY OF SENSATIONAL LOVE AND ADVENTURE.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
THE RIALTO
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MATA HARI
with
GRETA GARBO
RAMON NOVARRO
—: NEXT SATURDAY :—
THE KING OF LAUGHTER
BUSTER KEATON
IN
SIDE-WALKS OF NEW YORK

PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
THE CIRCUS
SYNCHRONISED

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1932

PROTECTION OR DANGER?

As was expected the Government of India have decided, in pursuance of the Tariff Board's recommendations, that the "ad valorem" duty on cotton piece-goods not of British manufacture should be raised from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. There is to be no surcharge and the gross fixed duty will therefore be 50 per cent., that is, about 20 per cent. more than the present total duty including surcharge, and it will remain in force until March 31, 1933 The enhanced duty, of course, is aimed specifically at Japan; but lest explicit discrimination against Japan should be objected to by that country as a violation of the Anglo-Japanese Convention, the duty is made leviable on all non-British cotton piece-goods. In any case the new duty is a splendid present of 20 per cent. extra preference to Britain in addition to the present 6 per cent. preference she already enjoys. This present at India's expense may appreciably ease the situation in Lancashire and will probably stimulate British exports to India.

WHAT BRITAIN GAINS.

The main reason for this discriminating duty is the "dumping" of Japanese cotton goods made possible by the excessive depreciation of the yen. That depreciation cannot be denied nor the consequent need for protection against it. But if Government liked consistency half as much as they evidently like preference to Britain, they should have recognised the need for special protection against the recent depreciation of Sterling. Since September last Sterling has depreciated from 4.86 to 3.47, that is by about 28 per cent. This by itself is an advantage to Britain. Then the forcing up of the Exchange ratio from 16d. to 18d. has also worked as a 12 per cent. protection to British goods. But it never occurred to Government to protect the Indian textile duty against the increasing menace of Lancashire competition. They gave instead a 6 per cent. preference to Lancashire, which is now increased by about 20 per cent. They will also certainly strive their utmost to give effect to the Ottawa Agreement in favour of the ten per cent. preference to various British goods, which in all probability will include several varieties of Lancashire piece-goods. This is the heavy price India has to pay for the privilege of the Imperial connection.

GOOD FOR LANCASHIRE.

The inevitable consequence of the new duty will be that, while textile imports from Japan will be to some extent checked, imports from Lancashire will be stimulated and will be a positive menace to the Swadeshi movement. It is an utterly untenable plea that there is little or no competition between many of the Lancashire goods and Indian products. When Indians are pledging themselves to use purely and exclusively Swadeshi goods, every pound of foreign stuff is a hindrance to the Swadeshi movement. Government have dealt a blow against the movement by stimulating imports from Lancashire. Heavy preference to Britain is a particulaly severe blow to the attempt that is now being made in India to produce finer fabrics like those that are at present imported from England. That enterprise will have little chance, if instead of being protected against Lancashire it is exposed to severer competition from that quarter. It is a pity that many of the mill-owners, in their anxiety to be protected against Japan, have underestimated the danger from Lancashire and encouraged an ever-willing Government to give more and more preference to Britain. If the wedge of Imperial Preference—it is no longer very thin—is to be driven further and further into the Indian body politic on one special plea or another one fears to think where the policy will lead India to, when she has not the real freedom to regulate her fiscal policy.

INTENSIFY SWADESHI.

The reaction of the new duty on Japan may be fairly gauged. It will undoubtedly check the imports from Japan, but not to the extent expected last month when a special duty against Japan was demanded. Since then the yen has further fallen by about 20 per cent. and it does not seem very likely that the Japanese Government will take speedy steps to raise the exchange. Reduced imports of cotton goods from Japan will most probably be followed by reduced exports of cotton to that country. The raw cotton market is said to be already nervous and it remains to be seen what steps Japan will take to safeguard her interests. She has the freedom and strength to do so. But India has neither the strength nor the freedom to safeguard her own interests against all rivals. The people will have to continue to rely far more on the intensive Swadeshi campaign than upon the tariff protection to safeguard the national industry.

Hitler's Losing Game

In a broadcast speech at Neumunster on Sunday Herr von Papen administered a severe rebuke to fomenters of civil strife in Germany. He said he regarded it as his duty "to ward off political parties with their mummery" and scathingly criticised the "impulsive recklessness of Herr Hitler after the Beuthen trial, which spoke ill for his scheme as a leader of Government". The German Chancellor announced his determination to use force if necessary to stamp out the smouldering fires of civil war and gave details of his Government's scheme for the revival of German industry.

DETERMINED TO GOVERN.

He is ready "to risk" the large sum of two thousand million marks to reinvigorate German industrial enterprise. The Reichsbank has agreed to support the Government scheme. This economic programme will be welcomed by the Centre and the Socialists, but this alone will not help the von Papen Government to secure a vote of confidence from the Reichstag unless the Communist Party, just to spite the Nazi opposition, elects to vote for Government. Von Papen has made it clear that he is determined to rule in spite of Nazi obstruction and without a Reichstag, if necessary.

FUTILE PEACE PARLEYS.

The Nazi reaction to this stern declaration indicates that Herr Hitler and his followers still believe that persistence in their truculent policy will make any administration, in which they are not allowed a preponderant voice, impossible in Germany. Not that Herr von Papen has failed to make a last minute effort to persuade the Nazi leader to co-operate with him in forming a Coalition Government. The peace parleys between them on Monday only demonstrated Herr Hitler's unwillingness to accept the Government's proposals. An aspect of these proposals which is naturally unpalatable to the workers is the Government's insistence that wages must be cut to a certain minimum. The Nazis have quickly seized upon this point as providing them with an excellent opportunity for propaganda against the reconstruction scheme and the Trade Unionists are at one with them in opposing further wage cuts. But as a set-off against this proposal the Government promise an advance of 790 million marks to industrial concerns which can increase the number of their employees. If the opposition to the wage cut on the part of the Trade Unionists intensifies, it will not be easy for the Government to ignore it, as they cannot afford to cause discontent amongst the Socialists who are favourably inclined to the continuance in office of von Papen and his colleagues. as an unavoidable contingency.

NAZI SPLIT.

The obstructive tactics of the Nazis, which may be expected to take a violent form, the Government are bound to suppress with vigour. It is becoming increasingly evident that the Nazi leader is unable to control his lieutenants. The most ambitious and resourceful amongst them, Dr. Goebbels, is not content, as Hitler showed himself willing to be during the earlier stages of his negotiations with Government, to share constitutional power. His is a purely militant programme and other Nazi leaders like Strasser and Frick who command the confidence of the "Storm Detachments" are with him, not with Hitler. In Dr. Goebbel's paper, "Angriff", outrages are extolled in every possible way and Hitler is powerless to check the policy of his lieutenant. It is likely that there will be a split in the Nazi ranks soon. Hitler is playing a losing game.

IS THERE ANY OTHER ?

Neither India nor England can afford to live on her past. It is not less futile for the champion of English interests and ideals than for the sentimental "revivalist" of Indian culture to total up the credit items surviving from the past. It has been possible to remind India constantly of the great scholarly and cultural achievements of the English pioneers of a by-gone age. When one studies, however, the active, cultural interest in present-day reconstruction like the one, for example, France, during the regime of Marshal Lyautay, planned for her Colonies, one is not inclined, naturally, to regard with enthusiasm the flippant and, not seldom, obstructive tactics which Government Departments have been permitted to adopt towards almost every proposal of cultural reconsrtuction in India.

Never, perhaps, was the obstructive flippancy of Departmental officials more clearly manifest than during the last sessions of the Council of State which argued away and defeated the unchallengable claims, the chances and opportunities of Indian artists. The episode which Mr. Shillidy, Secretary, Industries And Labour Department, staged with unedifying zest would never have occurred were it not for the equally unedifying traditions which the Government of Bombay have allowed to accumulate at Delhi and Simla. Their amorphous aptitudes, their indecisive grasp of problems which affect the future of the Presidency have been for long known in Delhi and Simla as an incredibly valuable asset for the die-hard philosophy of reactionary officials.

Is there any other civilized Government that would have encouraged as the Government of Bombay seemed tacitly to encourage, the philosophic quibbles with which Mr. Shillidy sought to, and succeeded in, avoiding the actual and present-day art and cultural problems in India? Is there any Provincial Government, except the Government of Bombay, that would have shown such an indecisive, if not altogether indifferent, attitude as they have hitherto shown to the paintings the artists of the Presidency have already accomplished at New Delhi as well as to the Prize of Delhi Scheme, which has already secured the support of the Government and people of the Presidency? Is there any concrete, specific reason why the Government of Bombay should have been for years unwilling to mobilise their influence to assert their legitimate claims, for safeguarding the cultural interests of the Presidency, to secure to the artists, architects sculptors and art-craftsmen of the Presidency their long-deferred hopes and opportunities?

LOTHIAN DOES HIS BIT

To Win Over Indian Liberals Again

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

(By AIR MAIL.)

LONDON Aug. 20.

The Under-Secretary of State for India rarely takes opportunity to pronounce any opinion on Indian matters. This task, evidently as a policy of the national cabinet, is generally performed by his chief. His speech, therefore, at a Liberal Fete on Thursday has caused considerable stir in the local press. The critics of the Under-Secretary once again denounce him for reiterating that "the first duty of Britain should be to give effect to the principle of responsible government as set forth in the famous pronouncement of August 1917, amplified and reinforced by the Prime Minister's declaration of December last which was approved by both Houses of Parliament". These critics forget that Lord Lothian was addressing a Liberal gala and not a 'Kumbh Mela' of the "National" Cabinet.

Liberals at any rate, his lordship observed, would have no difficulty in accepting in full the principle of responsible government for they, ever since the emergence of a Liberal party, had stood for self-government and for democracy everywhere. India was pulsing with new life, with reform movements of every kind.

CLEAR LESSON OF HISTORY.

"Yet if there was one clear lesson of history, it was that, while a foreign Government could establish law and order and maintain peace, it could not initiate social and religious reforms. Only the representatives of the Indian people themselves could carry through far-reaching reforms in the social and religious customs of the country. For this reason, if for no other, to enable India to experiment in social reform which no British raj could undertake responsible government was urgently necessary in India to-day."

"GUIDING PRINCIPLES."

The second principle which seemed to Lord Lothian to have emerged from the discussions and deliberations of the last few years was the paramount importance of maintaining the unity of India. "The guiding principles of our Indian p olicy", assured his lordship, "should be unity and responsible government". Their application was embodied in the words "Federation, responsibility and safeguards" which crystallised the policy of the national government presented to and approved by Parliament last December. The task of translating this broad policy into a practical constitution for 350,000,000 people was one of the greatest which had ever been confronted. Lord Lothian assured his audience "I am convinced that there is an overwhelming mass of opinion in India ready to co-operate with Great Britain in putting into effect a sane and liberal constitution if only its present day suspicions, often deliberately aroused, can be replaced by confidence."

RECONCILING INDIAN LIBERALS.

His speech is considered as an attempt to stage a come-back for the Indian Liberals on the strength of his statement. He said: "I am equally sure that the vast majority of people in this country are in favour of the greatest measure of self-government which is compatible with the peace and unity of India." This assurance, it is hoped, will encourage Indian Liberals. Lord Lothian was most critical, in this effort to reconcile Indian opinion, about the British die-hards.

DIE-HARD MENACE.

He referred to the die-hards as "a menace to the development of that cordial co-operation between India and Britain in formulating and carrying into effect a sane and liberal constitution." "The die-hard mind in this country was a small section, but one which seemed for the time being to have enlisted the formidable support of Mr. Winston Churchill. The trouble with the die-hards was that they seemed always to have in front of their eyes an India which no longer existed, the India of the Kipling days, and not the India which, for good or evil, has been brought into existence by 100 years of Western education. They could no more treat the India of to-day as they could pre-war India than they could treat the England of to-day like the England of the Boer War." The policy which, so far as he could understand it, was being advocated by Mr. Churchill and his friends was really "a policy of explosion."

MARCH TO MARBLE ARCH.

On Saturday last an Indian demonstration was carried out by the East End section of the Peace Army, under the direction of Miss Muriel Lester of Kingsley Hall Bow. Seventeen people set out from Kingsley Hall to march to Marble Arch, each bearing posters giving some facts about India not known to the general public, such as "Indian Imports from Great Britain have fallen 4 per cent in the last year", "Gandhi says we are winning independence by suffering", "A free India can again become one of England's best customers." This band thought to make themselves into a living newspaper. Naturally they aroused a good deal of curiosity and some derision, but on the whole their reception was sympathetic.

At Marble Arch an open air meeting was held, and a big interested crowd collected. People really seemed anxious to hear the Indian side. There is no doubt that it is ignorance that prevents the British people from forcing Government to change their Indian policy. The whole of the time, these demonstrators were afforded police protection. Muriel Lester, Dr. Maud Royden, Mr Kamlani, and Mr. Syud Huck spoke at the meeting; there can be no doubt that the demonstration did much to bring enlightenment to the minds of the British.

PATEL FOR AMSTERDAM.

Mr. V. J. Patel is going next week, by air, to Amsterdam, to attend the anti-war Congress convened by Maxim Gorky, Romain Rolland, Henri Barbusse, Einstein and other intellectual leaders of the world. He has been chosen as a representative Indian to place the Indian point of view before the Congress. Indian readers will be interested to know that Mr. Patel has already placed his point of view before the International Convening Committee of the Conference. According to him, India as a subject country could be interested in complete disarmament and the prevention of all war. But only a free India can emphasize this effectively. He is, therefore, not content to go to the Congress just to make a set speech on behalf of India. His primary purpose is to place his characteristic point of view on behalf of India before the Preparatory Commission, so as to be able to influence the formulation of the entire agenda and resolutions for the Congress.

Notes of the Day

Japan's Grab.

Following Count Uchida's portentous speech giving the usual reasons of a strong military nation as to why it was going to annex the property of a weaker country, Chinese irregulars made a severe attack on the Japanese airbase, arsenal and wireless station at Mukden and burnt the two former. This shows that the Chinese resistance in Manchuria has not been overcome, and will always be there, unless the Japanese decide to over-run such a vast country with their armed men. It is not an easy task they are faced with in Munchukuo, particularly in face of the reply of the Chinese Foreign Minister who re-affirms Chinese determination not to yield at any cost. "She is determined to resist, nor will she agree to any solution," he says, and the world will, for the most part, agree with him. Japan wants to face the League of Nations with a 'fait accompli' in Manchuria, so that the latter may be able to salvage its prestige by accepting it as the inevitable solution, since the British and French Press is favourably inclined towards her.

Newspapers In Jails.

It appears from the reports available from various released prisoners that "C" class political prisoners are not allowed to get any newspaper even at their own cost. It is said that in many jails "A" and "B" class prisoners are allowed a weekly paper at Government cost and an approved daily paper at the prisoner's cost. We do not see why this rule should not be extended to "C" class prisoners, who now include many who were assigned a higher class during the last Civil Disobedience campaign. The least that Government should do in this matter is to allow "C" class prisoners a good weekly paper at the latter's cost. A newspaper is not a luxury but a necessity of life. Is it the desire of Government to deaden the civic interest of thousands of citizens in jail by forbidding them to read even a weekly paper at their own cost?

Unmerited Stigma.

We must protest against the habit of some magistrates of passing remarks, which, in their nature, are extra-judicial, and making criminals of innocent and ignorant men. Two old sadhus were placed before Mr. Khandalawalla, charged with contravening the Police Commissioner's order against carrying "lethal weapons." They were new arrivals from Dehra Dun and carried "big poles with flags and iron rings at the top." They must have carried these religious symbols throughout the country and they could not have been aware that in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay they were taboo. Ignorance cannot be pleaded in mitigation of even such a trivial offence, but the Court ought to have used its discretion. Mr. Oscar Brown has been doing it with success and now that the riots have receded in the distance, it is better we forget those events. But the two old sadhus were given the stigma of a conviction and one day's imprisonment, though they could have been let off with a warning. "Go to Nasik," admonished the Magistrate in closing the episode, though what jurisdiction he has in regard to their movements we do not know.

Passive Resistance In S. A.

A cable to the "Times of India" states that the South African Indian Congress has endorsed the decision of the Transvaal Indian Congress to offer passive resitance in regard to the Transvaal Land Tenure Act, the chief object of which is to segregate Indians, though the new Agent-General for India appealed to them to desist, as he expected a more sympathetic attitude on the part of South Africa. While we commend his optimism, we see no hope of such an improvement taking place as the Afrikanders are determined on driving Indians out of South Africa, using every kind of pressure though the major part of them are as much citizens of that country as the Whites.

WHY BAN ON FOREIGN CLOTH

Collector's Question To Ahmedabad Municipal Chairman

AHMEDABAD, August 30.

Six Congress volunteers were arrested last evening while picketing the shops in Dava Bazaar.

The Collector has written a letter to the President of the Municipality asking for a copy of a resolution or any other order by which municipal shops in Manek Chowk are offered for rent subject to the condition that foreign cloth will not be sold or stocked there.—A.P.

Bengal Council

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

Hundred and thirty clauses of the Municipal Bill were disposed of to-day by the Bengal Council and it is expected that the entire Bill will be dealt with in the course of to-morrow's sitting and passed into law.

After this Bill the Council will consider the Bengal Criminal Law Second Amendment Bill which will be introduced by the Home Member who will ask for its consideration and passage in one sitting.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

We are waiting to hear what Mussolini will have to say about this 50 per cent. 'ad valorem' duty on non-British cotton piece-goods. It seems an appropriate occasion for one of his thundering pronunciamentos.

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Italy's quota may be small but we can't see the Duce taking this lying down. It's not Italy's fault that the yen has depreciated.

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Mr. V. J. Patel agreed to the manifesto against war adopted by the Anti-War Congress "with reservations." And "safeguards" perhaps.

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NOTHING COMMUNAL IN IT.

C. P. Tank Assault.

Not only was there nothing communal in it, but we are able to state that the Commerce Member had nohing to do with it either and was nowhere near the spot at the time.

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When Mr. John Amery and Miss Wing, whose marraige was parentally prhibited, returned to London it was to find that burglars had robbed Mr. Amery of all his clotnes, whereupon "Mr. Amery declared that they were more determined than ever to get married. They had planned to go to America and try there." They should try Nasik. It's safer for nudists.

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"Hitler Bowed Out"

The heading should be kept standing for the next phase, when the interposition of a lower case "n" in the middle word will enable it to be used again.

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An interesting problem was provided in what is known as the "Chowna" case. The Police Sergeant said, the arrests took place in one place, Mr. Chowna said it was somewhere else, and defence evidence was led to show that the arrests were not made in either of these places. Perhaps, somebody was not telling the truth.

* * * *

The Magistrate said that as the prosecution were unable to prove where the arrests took place they had also failed to locate where the offence took place. So he gave the accused the benefit of the doubt and acquitted them. It seems to us they were entitled to something better than the benefit of the doubt.

* * * *

Mr. Oscar Brown declined to discuss the question of the powers of Honorary Magistrates to enter private premises. We also consider it would have been superfluous. It's not very likely that Mr. Chowna will repeat the experiment or that any other Honorary magistrate will regard his action in the light of a precedent to be followed.

* * * *

Mr. Brown thought that his views on the subject would be mere "obiter dicta". Perhaps, he also thought Mr. Chowna had supplied enough "obiter dicta" to satisfy the needs of the occasion.

* * * *

A serum that kills lies has been invented. Like most other serums it is not made from the blood of animals. An animal doesn't know how to tell a lie.

* * * *

A Johannesburg man before shooting himself posted the money for his cremation to an undertaker and carried out a number of other pre-mortem arrangements for post-mortem execution.

* * * *

The description of this man as "The world's most careful suicide" really belongs, however, to the Scotsman in Aberdeen, who, after deciding to end his life by putting his head in the gas oven and turning on the gas, entered the next door flat and did the deed in his neighbour's oven, in order to save his own gas-bill.

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Thought For The Day.

The pacifist's problem is to show people how to secure by reason what hitherto they have secured by conflict.—Gerald Gould.

Unfortunately, they will most of them still prefer the short cut by conflict.

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The British Chess Championship has been won by the Indian, Sultan Khan. It is the general view of British commentators that Chess, nowadays, is only played by old ladies and little boys and not to be taken seriously.

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FROM TO-DAY'S POST-BAG.

"In case you do, not like my article you will please return it for which I enclose stamps."

We do not like his article and we do not like his ways. No stamps were enclosed and the letter came "bearing" and cost us two-and-a-half annas.

FATAL FLAW IN NEW PROPOSALS

Principle For Which Liberals Stand Is Not Restored

(By B. G. HORNIMAN)

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had an hour's interview with the Viceroy but on his return to Allahabad it could not be ascertained whether hopeful results could be expected. Mr. Jayakar also had an interview with the Commerce Member but it cannot be ascertained whether any hopeful results can be expected from that quarter. My own impression is that some time must elapse and some further communications pass between Simla and Whitehall before anything hopeful emerges out of these efforts on the part of Whitehall to satisfy Liberal demands and secure their return to co-operation in the further stages.

SIR T. B.'s TWO CONDITIONS

I rather fancy, though this again is a personal impression, that the Viceroy will not find it quite so easy to satisfy Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar as Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. The latter is a great believer in co-operation as long as co-operation provides him with a leading role, and he may be prepared to go to London as a delegate to the new conference and a collaborator with the joint committee on the terms offered. But Sir Tej Bahadur, I fancy, will not easily accept the proposals which Lord Willingdon has been commissioned by Whitehall to place before him.

Apart from any other consideration the draft Bill which the Government have prepared provides for Provincial Autonomy for an indefinite period without responsibility at the Centre and Sir Tej Bahadur will in all probability stand out for two things, (1) Responsibility in the Centre even before Federation is established, (2) a more definite restoration of the principle of settlement by agreement—that is to say, that the final scheme to be laid before Parliament must be one arrived at by agreement with the representatives of India in consultation with the representatives of the British Government, which must stand by that scheme and accept responsibility for it in Parliament.

THE FATAL FLAW.

There are two points on which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and we must assume Mr. Jayakar will stand with him, will insist. So far as the general public in India is concerned and probably the Moderate leaders and their party also, it does not matter to them very much whether the personnel of the proposed new Round Table Conference is limited to 15 or 18 or whether it is restored to its former bloated proportions, provided the basic principle of "settlement by agreement" is retained. This is missing from the Hoare Plan. It is the chief defect and the fatal flaw and the new proposals, which were fairly accurately described in the A. P. Simla message published on Monday, do not remedy it.

There is really, as a matter of fact, nothing materially new in the plan now proposed. All that has been done is to substitute this Round Table Conference in miniature for the Consultative Committee. None will be sorry that the final obsequies of that absurd body are now to be performed and that the whole maladroit episode of its existence will soon be a memory of the past. But except for the elimination of the Consultative Committee and the substitution of the new Baby Conference, there is no other important change in the new programme and unless there is a radical and more drastic change in the Hoare plan Moderates as a whole will have to adhere to their decision not to co-operate with Whitehall.

CUT-AND-DRIED PLANS.

It is stated that the new R. T. Conference will have the same objective as the previous one, namely, "securing the largest measure of agreement so that His Majesty's Government would seek Parliamentary sanction to such an agreement arrived at by the Conference."

This is merely throwing dust in the eyes of the public. The Conference will only have the cut-and-dried plans of the Cabinet laid before it. The A. P. Simla message tells us that "His Majesty's Government would help the conference by putting specific issues on the agenda and leading the discussion by giving their own provisional conclusions so that an agreement could be expedited."

I have no hesitation in suggesting that the official plan is to secure approval for these "provisional conclusions" on the part of the delegates to be invited before they are asked to go to London, and that the discussions in the Conference—which are not to be "general discussions or debates"—will be more or less a formality, anyway dealing with minor details and not matters of principle or major issues.

THE CHIEF SNAG.

The chief "snag", however, is that the decisions of the Conference will be ultimately referred to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament and though Indian opinion will have an opportunity of "collaborating" with this body it can only be in a consultative capacity.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses is bound to have a heavily preponderating number of Tory backwoodsmen in its constitution, followers to a large extent of Mr. Churchill, who will be the final arbiters of the destinies of India.

In order to preserve the position of the Government one of two alternatives is inevitable. Either the decisions of the Conference must be such as will be in the main acceptable to such a Tory dominated body or the Government will have to leave those decisions open to drastic revision by the Joint Committee.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

If the Cabinet mean to stand by the policy laid down by Mr. MacDonald in December last and then accepted by Parliament, they will have to accept responsibility for the decisions of the Conference and put them before the Joint Committee as their own decisions by which they stand or fall. What Mr. MacDonald said may be repeated once more. He said:—

"The Cabinet must carry on these negotiations until the point was reached when the proposed agreement was initialled, the very well-known stage in the negotiation of treaties when parties to negotiatons initialled it, then at that point the House of Commons was asked whether it agreed. If it agreed, that was all right. It it disagreed, he thought most Governments would regard the disagreement as a vote of 'no confidence' and take steps accordingly."

CUT-AND-DRIED DELEGATES TOO!

This statement of Mr. MacDonald, though involved, makes it perfectly plain that the decision reached by the Round Table Conference was to be the final basis and frame-work of the new Indian constitution to be laid before Parliament.

Now, Sir Samuel Hoare has laid his plans with great care. The draft of the new Bill, which is already in existence, is the result of prolonged discussions and in its final form represents the widest measure of agreement between himself Lord Sankey, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. MacDonald. Because it represents, in effect, a return to the recommendations of the Simon Commission Sir Samuel counts on it receiving the support of the whole Tory party including the followers of Mr. Winston Churchill.

He cannot afford to have the whole discussion of the things which have been decided during the last seven months re-opened and risk the possibility of a scheme going to the Joint Committee which might be torn to pieces by the Tory members dominating the Committee. He has to be assured of decisions emerging from the Conference which will be accepted in the main by the Committee. Therefore I conceive, and I think it may be taken for granted, that before delegates are invited to go to London, their support for the scheme embodied in the draft bill will have to be assured.

CANNOT SUCCEED.

I fail to see how the Government can in these circumstances hope to win back the co-operation of the Moderates. A few may be weak enough to fall in with these new proposals that come from Whitehall, but I certainly hope and expect that the majority of them will refuse to sacrifice their self-respect and become mere puppets at this new Conference, for this is what the fifteen or eighteen delegates would be.

Unless there are guarantees that this new Conference will be a genuine conference with the power to make decisions, and new decisions for which the British Cabinet will accept responsibility, there is no real modification of the Hoare plan and it must fail.

WHAT OF THE CONGRESS?

And apart from all this the Government must be aware, however brave a face they may put on it, that, unless the Congress is a party to any settlement, it has not the least chance of being accepted and worked by the country, whether a Sapru or a Setalvad blesses it or not. If the Government and the Secretary of State are really anxious to push on the task of constitutional reform, they will have to consult the national leaders who happen to be in prison now.

FURTHER PROTECTION TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY NECESSARY

(Continued from page 1.)

cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture under item 158 in part VII of the import tariff. It was further announced that the Government of India had decided to cause an immediate enquiry into the matter to be made by the Indian Tariff Board with the following terms of reference:

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

To report whether cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture are being imported into British India at such a price as is likely to render ineffective the protection intended to be afforded by the duty imposed on such articles under Part VII of the second schedule of the India Tariff Act 1894 by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act 1930 to similar articles manufactured in India and if so to consider.

(a) to what extent, if any, the duty on cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture should be increased and whether in respect of all cotton piecegoods plain grey only or of cotton piecegoods others only.

(b) whether the duty should be increased generally or in respect of such articles when imported from or manufactured in any country or countries specified and

(c) for what period any additional protection found to be required should be given and to make recommendations.

The Tariff Board after a consideration of all the causes which have helped to depress the prices of cotton piecegoods imported into India since the passing of the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act of 1930 decided that the only factors which it was possible to take into consideration for the purpose of the emergent enquiry were depreciation in the exchange value of foreign currencies and the fall which had taken place in the price of raw cotton.

RUPEE-YEN EXCHANGE.

The Board has found that the only country of those which send cotton piecegoods to India whose currency has depreciated in relation to Indian currency as compared with the rates prevailing when protection was granted to the Indian industry is Japan and after tracing the course of the Rupee-Yen exchange and of the prices at which cotton piecegoods have been and are being imported into India from Japan, the Board has reached the conclusion that the dominating factor in the decline in prices of these imports has been depreciation in the value of the yen in relation to the rupee.

JAPANESE "DUMPING".

This conclusion is in the Board's view supported by the fact that since last June a distinct upward movement in the price of raw cotton has taken place while the extent to which the precipitate fall in the value of the yen has assisted the imports of cotton piecegoods into India is illustrated by the very large increase in the volume of such import from Japan which took place during the month of June, those imports representing contracts made since February last when the fall in the value of the yen below parity began. Figures obtained by the Board from the Calcutta Custom House and from leading importers at Calcutta indicated a further considerable drop in the prices quoted forward for Japanese cotton piecegoods.

In arriving at the conclusions set out in its report the Board has given full and careful consideration to the representation made by the Japan Cotton Spinners and the Japanese Cotton Piecegoods and Yarn Importers' Association and has made it clear that while the effect of a depreciated exchange upon the prices of exported goods is of a temporary nature it is capable while it lasts of inflicting serious injury on a manufacturing industry in the country of import.

The report further explains that in order to establish a case justifying the use of the powers conferred on the Governor-General in Council by Section 3 (5) of the Tariff Act it is unnecessary to show that goods are being imported at prices lower than the cost of production or than the internal sale prices in the exporting country but only that the current prices of imported goods are lower than those on which the scheme of protection for the local industry has been based.

PRESERVATION NOT PROTECTION

(3) The object of the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act of 1930 was, as the report indicates, not to give substantive protection to the Indian industry but to preserve the industry or an important section of it until the question of substantive protection has been considered and decided, a question into which the Tariff Board is now conducting an enquiry in accordance with the direction made to it in April last by the Government of India, and it's present finding is strictly confined to the question whether the protection intended to be afforded until the 31st March 1933 is likely to be rendered ineffective.

FURTHER PROTECTION NECESSARY.

The Board has found that for the purpose, as stated above, the grant of additional protection to the Indian cotton textile industry has become immediately necessary and working from the basis of prices current in March 1930 and of the rate of duty then fixed by the Act, has calculated that taking the value of the yen at Rs. 106 to 100 yen (the average rate during July) and making the necessary allowance for the fall in the price of raw cotton, the ad valorem duty on cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture should be raised to 53 per cent in order to restore the measure of protection intended to be given to the Indian industry. The Government of India have carefully considered the Board's conclusions which have been briefly set out above and are in agreement with them.

(4) In considering its recommendations the Board has expressed a doubt whether in the particular circumstances alteration of the rates of customs duties is the most suitable form in which to give the additional protection required and has made the suggestion that the Government should examine the possibility of using the powers conferred on them under Section 3 (2) of the Tariff Act to raise the value of goods imported from a country with a depreciated exchange for the purpose of assessment to duty to such an extent as may be necessary from time to time to counteract falls in prices. The Government of India are unable to accept this suggestion. 'Ad valorem' duties are assessed on the actual value of the goods imported as nearly as it is capable of ascertainment

MAHATMA'S LETTER TO SETH GOVINDDAS

(From A Correspondent).

JAIPUR CITY, Aug. 30.

The following is an English translation of the Hindi Post-Card which was sent by Mahatma Gandhi on the 24th instant to Seth Govindas regarding Mrs. Govindas' health:

"We read from the papers about your wife's illnes. May God restore her to sound health. Sardar and Mahadeo are with me, and we often remember you."

and the object of the statutory provision cited by the Board is not to enable arbitrary valuations to be assigned for particular purposes but to provide a method of fixing the actual value after a careful consideration of market prices as an alternative to assessment on real value as defined in section 30 of the Sea Customs Act.

NEW DUTY TO BE IN FORCE TILL 1933.

(5) Failing acceptance of the suggestion referred to in the preceding para the Board has recommended that the 'ad valorem' duty on cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture which was fixed by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection Act) 1930 at 20 per cent and to which surcharges amounting to 11-1/4 per cent have been added for revenue purposes by the Finance Act of 1931 should now be raised to 50 per cent and that the increased duty should remain in force until the 31st March 1933.

In making this recommendation the Board has stated the view that the need for additional protection arises solely from the position created by the depreciation of the Japanese currency and that in view of the serious consequences with which the Indian industry is threatened by reason of the phenomenal increase in imports of cotton piecegoods from Japan an additional duty on those imports is imperative.

BRITISH GOODS EXEMPTED.

If, therefore, the Indo-Japanese commercial convention of 1904 is held to be a bar to any increase of the duty on Japanese goods alone the Board recommends without hesitation that the proposed increase be allied to all cotton piece-goods not of British manufacture. The Board has made no recommendation in regard to the minimum specific duty on plain grey cotton piece-goods in the belief that section 3 (5) of the Tariff Act confers no power to alter that duty because it is not higher upon articles of British manufacture.

"SAMJOING" JAPAN.

(6) The Government of India have carefully considered these recommendations and have also given full weight to the representations which they have received against any further increase in the duties on cotton piecegoods. They accept the Board's recommendation in respect of the 'ad valorem' duty on cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture but they wish to make it clear that the Indo-Japanese Commercial Convention of 1904 does not admit of the imposition in any circumstance of a higher duty upon goods of Japanese origin alone. The increased duty will, therefore, be applicable to all cotton piecegoods not of British manufacture

As regards the minimum specific duty on plain grey cotton piecegoods the Government of India are satisfied that the Governor-General-in-Council has power to alter this element equally with the 'ad valorem' rate in the duty with which plain grey cotton piecegoods are chargeable for the two elements in the duty are not separable and the rate of duty as a whole applicable to articles not of British manufacture is higher than the rate applicable to similar articles of British manufacture.

NEW TARIFF TO BE APPLIED IMMEDIATELY.

Having regard to the findings of the Board and to the great importance to the Indian cotton textile industry of the plain grey class of piecegoods the Government of India consider that any measures of additional protection which omitted this class of imports from its scope would to a large extent fail of its object. They have accordingly decided to increase the duty also upon plain grey piecegoods and following the general principle adopted by the Board in calculating the increase in the 'ad valorem' rate of duty they have decided that the minimum specific duty should be raised to 5-1/4 annas per pound. The increased duties will take effect immediately and will remain in force until the 31st March 1933 and will not be subject to the surcharges imposed by the Indian Finance Act 1931 and the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act 1931.

In announcing their decision the Government of India desire to emphasise the fact that in accepting the necessity for a purely temporary increase they have in no way prejudiced the question whether the Indian cotton textile industry satisfies the conditions required to qualify it for the grant of substantive protection. The question is now under examination by the Tariff Board and will come under consideration by the Government of India in the course of the next few months. The report of the Tariff Board will be ready for publication on the 2nd September.—A.P.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

To Meet In Delhi In January Next

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30.

The next Annual Session of the Indian Economic Conference will be held in January next. It will be held under the auspices of the Delhi University and the Vice-Chancellor, Khan Bahadur Abdur Rahman will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee. It is understood that the Viceroy is being approached with a request to open the Conference.—A. P.

WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Withdrawn By Petitioner's Counsel

MADRAS, Aug. 30.

An application for a writ of Habeas Corpus on behalf of Mr. Prakash who was arrested by the City Police on a warrant issued by the Bombay Government came up for hearing before Justice Jackson and Justice Mockett in the Madras High Court this afternoon. Mr. Venkatarama Sastri for the petitioner said that as it was evident from the telegram placed in his hands by the Crown Prosecutor that his client was wanted under Sections 17 (1) and (2) Criminal Amendment Act which were also applicable to the Madras Presidency he would not press the application. Their Lordships accordingly dismissed the application.—A. P.

LAWYERS AND POLITICS

BILL TO CLIP PENALTY POWERS

NAGPUR, Aug. 29.

In the Central Provinces Legislative Council to-day after interpellations, the President read a communication from the Governor, thanking the House for congratulating him on his appointment. The House then disposed of several non-official bills. The House agreed to circulate Mr. D. T. Mangalmurti's Nagpur University Amendment Bill.

Mr. Kolhe urged that his C. P. Local Self-Government Amendment Bill be circulated to elicit public opinion. The Government and Muslim members opposed this and the bill was thrown out by 22 votes to 45.

It was agreed to circulate Seth Thakurdas' C. P. State Aid to Industries Bill for eliciting public opinion.

Mr. T. J. Kedar introduced the Legal Practitioners C. P. Amendment Bill. The bill seeks to stop punishment of legal practitioners for non-professional political activities. Mr. Kedar said that taking part in civil disobedience was not professional misconduct. The Home Member opposed the bill. Several members including Messrs. Parekh, Shareef, Fulay and Rahman supported Mr. Kedar. Mr. Tarapore opposed the bill.

After discussion lasting two and a half hours it was decided by 36 votes to 27, to circulate the bill.

Mr. Fullay's C. P. Unregulated Factories Bill was thrown out by 29 votes to 16. Mr. Parekh supported it, while Mr. Kothare, Seth Thakurdas and the Government opposed it.—A. P.

PATHE CINEMA

SATURDAY NEXT

CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN

THE CIRCUS

SYNCHRONISED

PORCELAIN STATUES and TOYS

Straw Purses And Boxes

at our STALL in the Garden at

MARWARI VIDYALAYA EXHIBITION.

SWADESHI TOY MART.

39, Shami Gali, Swadeshi Market.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS

executed carefully and at reasonable charges by

PANDYA MOTOR REPAIR AND PAINTING WORKS

Opposite JAIN MANDIR, near Prarthana Samaj.

Income Tax, Super Tax and Sur Charge

Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now.

Any time you are in a need of such an advice, do not hesitate to consult Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies Firms, Families and Individuals in last 20 years.

IMPORTANT TO USERS OF POWER

"ROBSON OIL ENGINES"

A large number of "ROBSON" latest type, LAMP and COLD STARTING CRUDE OIL ENGINES from 9 B.H.P. to 160 B.H.P. are offered from stock, at prices which defy all competition and cannot be repeated. Please apply for full particulars and prices to:—

VITHAL PURSHOTUM & SON

FORBES STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

NORTH BENGAL UNDER THE GUPTAS

Light On Fifth Century Civilisation

DACCA, Aug. 26.

Prof. Radhagovinda Basak, of Dacca University, at a recent meeting of the Historical Association of the university, announced the discovery of a new Gupta copper plate inscription of the fifth century A. D. which according to experts clearly indicates that North Bengal formed an integral part of the Imperial Gupta Empire of India almost throughout its existence in the fifth and sixth centuries after Christ.

The plate, which is dated 128 of the Guvta Era that is. 447-48 A.D. belongs to the reign of Kumar Gupta the first and was discovered by labourers while they were excavating a tank in the village of Baigram, near Hili in the district of Bogra.

Prof. Basak, who is now editing the plate for publication in the Epigaphia Indica, said that it resembled in form and content the Damodarpur (in the district of Dinajpur) and Paharpur (in the district of Rajshahi) inscriptions.

REVENUE-FREE LAND.

The plate records the purchase of some revenue-free state-land both fallow and homtstead, situated in two localities, Trivrita and Srigohali by two brothers Bhoyila and Bhaskara by name, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of materials for the daily worship of the Vaisnabite deity Gobindasvamin and for occasional repairs in his temple just commenced to be constructed by their father, Sivanandin. "They both applied for the intended purchase to the district court (Vishayadhikarana) presided over by the district officer (Vishayadhipati), whose name was Kulavridhi with the title "Kumaramatya." The latter issued the charter from Panchanagari, which probably was the head-quarter of the Vishaya of the same name. Panchanagari, according to Prof. Basak, was in all probability, one of the several villages (Kotivarsha and others), into which the old Pundravardhana Bhukti was divided.

Their prayer was granted and the State land was ordered to be sold to them on receipt of the price at the established rate of two Dinars (gold coins) for each Kulyavapa (particular unit of area) as prevailed in that district. The land was made over to the two purchasers after the Government record-keepers approved of the sale and also after the proper survey and measurement by the customary deeds. The sale was made on the principle of a permanent endowment.

In the course of his reading the paper before the association, Prof. Basak discussed the administrative arrangement of the territorial units in the Gupta period specially in North Bengal and the relative value of a Dinara (a gold coin) and a Rupaka (a silver coin) current in the Gupta period. It is expected, said Prof. Basak, that further exploration and excavation in the different parts of North Bengal would bring to light other important documents relating to the culture and civilisation of the Gupta period which was so largely enjoyed by the people of North Bengal.—A. P.

SHOOTING ACCIDENT IN BOMBAY

MALI HIT IN THE ARM

European Fined Rs. 40

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Causing hurt to a "mali" (gardner) of the Bombay Gymkhana by firing a rifle in a rash manner was the charge against Mr. James Smith, Chief Engineer of the Vacuum Oil Company, who was put up before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

He was found guilty and fined Rs. 40, which the Magistrate ordered should be given as compensation to the injured 'mali.'

The shooting incident occurred near the Queen's Road Tennis Court of the Bombay Gymkhana yesterday about 8-30 a.m. The accused attempted to frighten away dogs by means of firing a shot from a 22-bore Steeven's rifle. The bullet missed the dog and hit Laxman Madhav, a 'mali' who was working on a tennis court.

Laxman Madhav who appeared in the witness-box with a heavily bandaged arm stated that he was on a tennis court of the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday morning He was carrying a bucket filled with water. Just then he heard a loud report and a bullet struck him in the right arm. He was taken to the G.T. Hospital where the bullet was extracted.

Inspector Bird of the Esplanade Police stated that he made inquiries at the Hospital and found that the bullet had penetrated 1-1/2 inch deep in the arm of the 'mali.'

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and expressed regret for the injury caused to the mali. He also added "I was worried by dogs and wanted to frighten them." He was willing to pay any compensation to the mali decided by the Court.

The Magistrate convicted the accused.

CHEERFUL STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Aug. 29.

The Stock Exchange began the week cheerfully, sentiment being encouraged by Saturday's rise in Wall Street and the continued strength of commodities. Apart from the weakness of the textiles, owing to the strike, the markets were generally very firm, the outstanding features being the strength of rubber and copper shares in sympathy with the commodity market. Germans improved slightly under the influence of Herr von Papen's speech. A sustained demand caused a big jump in rubber and large business was done, while both copper and tin especially strengthened again appreciably. Wall Street, despite some irregularity, is still active with a strong undertone.—Reuter.

SCALING DOWN TARIFF

Baldwin On Success Of Ottawa

LONDON, Aug. 29.

In his review of the results of the Ottawa Conference in a broadcast speech, Mr. Stanley Baldwin said that the great fact which stood out was that the conference had succeeded in agreeing on a revised trade policy, which brought into effect general reciprocity over an enormous area. The scope and character of tariff changes in the Dominions offered Britain a larger share of the Dominions market and a share that must become increasingly greater as years went by and the prosperity of the Dominions increased.

"We have, as it were pegged out a claim for the future that I hope and believe will stand our people in good stead." The most important result, he continued, was the declaration in the agreements themselves, that the Dominions, like Australia and Canada, who have hitherto practised a very much higher scale of protection than Britain had any idea of doing, had declared themselves willing in their future policy to bring tariffs down until Britain was in a position to compete fairly and reasonably instead of being completely knocked out by high tariffs or by preferences so high that they might in themselves amount to tariff.—B.O.W.

OTTAWA, INDIA AND ENGLAND

A series of two public lectures on "The Ottawa Trade Agreement between India and England" will be delivered under the auspices of the University School of Economics and Sociology by Professor C. N. Vakil on Friday, September 2, at 6-15 p.m. and Saturday, September 3, at 4-30 p.m. in the Lecture Hall of the School, University Buildings, South Wing.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL

Season's Sales Record Jump

SYDNEY, August 29.

A 20 per cent jump in wool prices was recorded at the opening of the wool sale of the season in Sydney to-day where offerings totalled 11,509 bales of which 10,628 were sold under very strong general competitor values for all descriptions. Merinos were twenty per cent higher than the June closing rates and five to seven and a half per cent above the opening rates of the last season. The renewed activity of Continental buyers was a feature of the sale. Reuter

HEAVY RAIN IN MALABAR

POONA, August 30.

The monsoon still continues weak over the country. Widespread thunderstorm rain has fallen in the Peninsula with locally heavy falls in Malabar.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Orissa, the South Hyderabad Southeast Madras and Madra Deccan. A few falls have occurred in the Upper Burma, the West Central Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gwa 1 inch; Bhamo 1/4; Chandbali 3; Barisal 1/2; Nagpur 1/2; Calicut 5; Raichur 4; Cochin 3 Miraj, Mahableshwar and Trichinopoly 2; Matheran, Aurangabad, Trivandrum and Coonoor 1-1/2; Poona, Sholapur, Khandala, Palamcottah and Kodaikanal 1 and Bombay 1/4.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in the Peninsula and increase in Tenasserim.—A.P.

Third Triumphant Week!
Week Never to be Missed
EXCELLENT MUSIC

Great Rush to See the Triumphant Ideal-Hindi Talkie of Krishnatone.
DELIGHTFUL SONGS

Perfect Sound Recording & PHOTOGRAPHY
Story by MOHANLAL DAVE
DAILY Shows: 5, 7-15 & 10 P.M
MATINEE on Saturday, Sunday at 2-30 P.M.
DON'T FAIL TO SEE

Mass Appreciated and Applauded Record Indian Talkie Showing
Shri Krishna's Miracles in Protecting the Righteous and Crushing the unrighteous despot Zulmin Kans in
KRISHNAVATAR
WITH SHANTAKUMARI & OTHERS
DON'T FAIL TO HEAR

DUBASH THEATRE KRISHNA-CINEMA NEW CHARNI ROAD

LOCK-OUT IN NAGPUR MODEL MILLS

Sequel To Satyagraha

NAGPUR, Aug. 27.

The following lock-out notice has been issued by Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand Dadabhoy and Co., Agents, The Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd:—

The Model Mills have been working at a loss for the last two years and it was often contemplated to close down the Mills for some time, but the considerations of the sad plight to which the workmen would be reduced have influenced the directors and the agents to keep the Mills going. During the last seven months the workmen have gone on strike three times by practising satyagraha on insignificant point of differences and in order to avoid trouble we have met the wishes of the workmen though in many respects they were unreasonable.

The management had recently to dispense with the services of Abdulla, head jobber, and Ramdin Deosingh, folder, after repeated warnings for refusing to carry the lawful orders of their heads of the departments and for frequent absence and for breach of rules and regulations of the Mills. The workmen have now under the orders of the Textile Union started satyagraha with a view to compel the agents to reinstate these two dismissed workmen. It is impossible to re-employ them under any circumstance as it would create a bad precedent and encourage other workmen to defy the orders of their departmental officers.

The management have shown every possible forbearance and consideration in the past to their workmen and done everything in their power to keep them happy and contended, but they find that under the advice of the Nagpur Textile Union the workmen have been misled to practise satyagraha in the Mills on this and three previous occasions in order to force the management to meet with their unreasonable and illegal demands.

On August 26 Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy also explained to some leaders of the workmen in various departments the folly of practising satyagraha and gave them a clear warning that he would be reluctantly compelled to order a lock-out if they carried out their threat. As from to-day the workmen in a body have again practised satyagraha, the managing agents have no other option but to declare a lock-out of the Mills from to-day till the workmen show their willingness to resume work unconditionally.

The managing agents have also passed orders for the removal and dismissal of such men who have been a continuous source of trouble in the Mills by creating disturbances and promoting illfeeling between the management and the workmen.

DISCHARGED SUSPECT ARRESTED AGAIN

S. P. O. Victim

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Kakaldas Gokalbhai, a Gujarati, said to be a Congress worker, was produced this morning in the court of Sir H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, when the police applied for the discharge of the accused. He was arrested some days ago by the Princess Street Police on suspicion that he was connected with Congress work in the city and was charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. But the police found that there was no evidence against the accused.

The Magistrate, therefore, discharged the accused. But he was however re-arrested by the C.I.D. under the Special Powers Ordinance as he left the court.

He was later on pleaced before the Police Commissioner and sent to Byculla Jail.

Two more Congress workers recently arrested in the city were ordered by the Police Commissioner to be sent to Alibag. It appears that both of them are wanted by the Kolaba District police in connection with Congress activities in that district. Their arrests were effected by the city police under the Special Powers Ordinance.

TO-DAY MATINEE 3 P.M.
Third Week of Saraswati Cinetone's Marathi Talkie Masterpiece
SHYAM SUNDER
WITH
Master MODAK and Miss SHANTA APTE
16 SONGS—CLEAREST RECORDING
Daily 5-30, 8, 10-30 p. m.
WEST-END TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD and CHARNI ROAD.

STORM OVER CHOWNA INCIDENT

Powers Of Honorary Magistrate

MAGISTRATE LEAVES QUESTION OPEN

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Before, delivering judgment in the case in which Ragnunath Gangaji and ten others, who were arrested on May 30 at 10-30 a.m. at Bhandari Street by the police under the direction of Mr. H. M. Chowna, honorary magistrate for alleged stone-throwing at Muslims, Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Special Court, Mazagaon, addressing the defence counsel, said:—"In this case as the prosecution evidence is contradictory I have given the benefit of the doubt to the accused and I am going to acquit them. But in the course of their arguments the defence raised a storm regarding the powers of an honorary magistrate. Looking to the facts of the case, that question does not arise. The defence beat a side track in dealing with the question of the powers of an honorary magistrate. I cannot pass any remarks on that question, and if I do it will be "obiter dicta" not binding on any other court."

"OBITER DICTA.

Mr. Parulkar, defence counsel, said that his Worship's remarks on that question would not be 'obiter dicta". "The defence had proved that the arrests had been in private buildings. His Worship had to see whether it was legal or not and during the course of that finding if his worship passed some remarks they would not be "obiter dicta".

Magistrate:—I am not inclined to pass any remarks. Had the defence accepted Mr. Chowna's evidence and had they raised a question regarding the arrest of persons in private houses by an honorary magistrate, then it would have been a case where I could have commented on the powers of the magistrate. The magistrate said that there was no doubt that the argument of the defence was a pompous and skiful one.

PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

Mr. Govardhandas, another defence counsel, said that the question of the powers of an honorary magistrate was an important one and the public were very much interested in it. He asked the magistrate to comment on the action of the honorary magistrate in question.

It will be recalled that Mr. Chowna giving evidence in this case said that on the day in question he, accompanied by the police and the military, arrested the accused at Durgadevi on suspicion of their having thrown stones at Muslims.

Witness denied having entered more than one house to effect the arrest. He also said that there was no truth in saying that he had brought out his pistol and threatened to shoot at some of the building owners at Durgadevi if they did not open the doors.

The defence brought in about four landlords as witnesses who stated that Mr. Chowna not only entered all their houses, but threateningly pointed the pistol at two of them and said, he would shoot, if they did not open the doors.

After the evidence, there were lengthy addresses by the defence raising the question of the powers of Honorary Magistrates and other legal points.

The magistrate then delivered judgment and acquitted the accused as the prosecution story was contradictory.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Oscar Brown said: "The prosecution evidence in this case is conflicting. Sergeant Wilkinson is definite in stating that the trouble took place and the arrests were made in Durgadevi. Mr. Chowna on the other hand has stated, equally emphatically, that the accused were arrested in Bhandari Street, north of Golpitha. It is a little difficult to reconcile these two divergent statements. Further difficulty has been added to what is already a reasonable doubt, by the defence. Evidence has been led to show that the arrests were not made in either of the two places, but several hundred yards away in Bhandari Street, South of Golpitha.

Now it is clear that the accused were arrested at the place where the trouble took place and if the prosecution are unable to prove where the arrests took place they have also failed to locate where the offence exactly took place. Forthese reasons, I feel it would be wholly unsafe for me to convict the accused. I therefore, give them the benefit of the doubt and acquit them.

In the course of the trial the question was raised as to the powers of honorary presidency magistrates to enter private premises. The question was argued at length and with great skill, but to my mind, the question is not directly or substantially in issue in this case in view of the prosecution evidence. That being so any views, I may express or hold must necessarily be "obiter dicta" It is a temptation to deal fully and exhaustively with the various points raised, but if the effect of doing so is to travel outside the narrow issue before me, it would be both futile and unnecessary to decide the question, and the value of such a decision would be merely academical. For these reasons, I leave the question open, to be decided, when it is directly and substantially in issue.

BARGEMEN'S STRIKE

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Two hundred bargemen, employed in the transhipment department of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, remained idle to-day following a dispute between them and the management.

The bargemen are employed to tranship cargo from one steamer to another.

EUROPEAN WOMAN GRANTED DIVORCE

Alimony Of Rs. 160 Per Month

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Posing as husband and wife was the trick adopted by a man and woman, both Europeans, to enable them to travel together in a ladies' compartment. This fact was revealed during the hearing before the Chief Justice at the High Court, of a petition made by Mrs. Edna Maisie Leverette praying for divorce from her husband Henry Melvin Leverette on the ground of the latter's adultery with Mrs. Gotts, a European lady.

Mr. F.S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Payne of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the petitioner.

The respondent was not present, nor was he represented.

The petitioner stated that she was married to the respondent in 1923 at Poona. At that time the respondent was Assistant Superintendent in the Indian Police. Now he was serving in a business firm. After marriage, they lived together at Godhra, Panchmahal, Travancore and last at Bombay. They had one son. The respondent had committed adultery with one Mrs. Gotts and had left the petitioner since January 1932. The petitioner therefore, prayed for divorce, and the custody of the son. The respondent was now drawing a salary of Rs. 800 a month.

SERVANT'S EVIDENCE.

Andrews, a Mangalorean Christian, who was in the service of the respondent then gave evidence. He stated that in the beginning of January last, he accompanied his master to Delhi, where the latter put up at the Cecil Hotel. A week later, Mrs. Gotts arrived in the same hotel. The two became acquainted and moved together frequently. Both were together at other places including Ooty. At Rawalpindi, witness saw his master taking tea with Mrs. Gotts in the latter's room and spent the whole day with her. When they left Rawalpindi, the respondent and Mrs. Gotts travelled together in ladies' compartment. A ticket collector told the respondent that he could not travel in a ladies' compartment. The respondent said, pointing to Mrs. Gotts, "This lady is my wife." The ticket collector then allowed the respondent to travel with her. The two were together at several other places.

On April 1, witness came to Bombay with his master. From that day, he left his master's service, the latter had behaved cruelly with him. He told everything to the petitioner, who asked him about her husband's affairs.

Mrs. Gotts's servant then gave evidence for the petitioner.

Several letters that had passed between the respondent and Mrs. Gotts were tendered to the Court by the petitioner during her evidence.

His Worship on the evidence passed a 'decree nisi' in favour of the petitioner who was also granted the custody of her son. The respondent had been ordered to pay her Rs. 160 per month as alimony.

PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
THE CIRCUS
SYNCHRONISED

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.
August 30
Iyo Maru, Ito, Kobe

DEPARTURES.
August 31
Bandra, Wootton, Busreh
Drachenfels, Jager, Hamburg.

LOADING.
August 30
Steamer Moldevia for Sydney
Steamer City of Bagdad for Karachi
Steamer Iyo Maru for Kobe
Steamer Jaladuta for Rangoon.

S S Iyo Maru: The N Y K steamer Iyo Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Bandra: The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, will sail to-day for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Lanterfels: The L Edward Ltd, steamer Lanterfels, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Aug. 30.

S S Durenda for London: 1330 bags linseed oil cakes Birla Bros; 32 cases isinglass M E Goawala.

For Hull: 1144 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

For Dunkirk: 21 bags wool raw E Mavji and Co.; 1230 bales groundnuts K Devchand and Co.

For Antwerp: 50 bales wool raw E Mavji and Co.

S S City of Barcelona for Liverpool: 3000 bags linseed cakes Swastika Oil Mills.; 37 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram; 30 bales wool raw K Laibhai and Co; 8 bales wool raw A L Hassam; 25 bales wool raw M R Shaffi and Co.; 501 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp: 128 bags myrabollams J Narbheram and Co.; 50 bales cotton fly P D Vora and Co; 55 bales cotton fly M Chandulal and Co.

S S Sumatra for Marseilles: 1 bales cotton fly P D Vora and Co.

For Genoa: 10 bales animal hides H A K A Masjid.

S S Cariquano for Venice: 303 bags linseed K Devchand and Co.

For Chios: 16 bales animal hides H A K A Masjid.

For Trieste: 110 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co.

S S Moldevia for Melbourne: 62 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 2000 bags asphalt M Varnon Co Ltd.

For Brisbane: 62 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

S S Alipore for Kobe:: 740 bales cotton raw G Dagga and Co; 1100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw N Manilal and Co; 613 bales cotton raw N Fatehally; 250 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi: 190 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka: 250 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.
Augus; 30

S S Masimpur Agents B Shell Oil Co from Rangoon: 1420003 gallons kerosine oil; 512290 gallons shell kerosine; 533 casks waterfly kerosine; 1350 casks lubricating oil; 84 casks match wax; 800 tins match wax; 16 cases paraffin wax; 3372 cases candles.

From Sourbaya: 150 cases salmon; 735 pieces timber scantlings; 38 bags betelnuts; 50 bags tapioca flour.

From Batavia: 37 cases auto parts; 34 cases betelnuts.

From Calicut: 152 jattas coir yarn.

S S President Rayes Agents F F Campbell and Co from San Francisco: 320 cases cud fruits; 18 cases drugs; 42 cases spring.

From Singapore: 200 bundles sandalwood.

From Penang: 355 bags sago pearl.

From Colombo: 97 cases tea.

S S Nalgora Agents M M and Co from Pasoeracom: 954 bags sugar.

From Samarang: 5422 bags sugar.

S S Jalaputra Agents S S N Co from Moulmini: 9226 bags rice; 11541 pieces teak scantlings.

From Rangoon: 11608 bags rice.

From Colombo: 540 cylinders cocoanut oil; 296 h/c tea.

From Alleppey: 125 bags dry ginger.

From Cochin: 794 bags cocoanuts; 963 bundles coir yarn; 80 bundles mats; 38 cases cashew kernals; 66 bales cotton.

From Calicut: 183 bales cotton waste; 162 jottas coir yarn; 125 bags ginger.

S S Bandra Agents M M and Co from Mormerah: 65 bales wool; 30 bags salted skins.

From Bushire: 56 bales cotton; 102 bags almonds; 33 bags raisin; 145 bags almond kernals; 38 bags garbie; 5 cases ghee; 30 bags attari.

From B'Abbas: 15 bundles m roots; 50 bundles raisin; 16 bundles carpets; 16 bags almond seeds.

From Muscat: 1689 bags dry dates; 453 bags sardines.

From Ormara: 35 bundles mats.

From Koweit: 4 bundles gold.

From Bahrein: 3 tins pearls; 3 tins gold.

From Karachi: 4227 bags wheat; 241 bags bajree; 55 bags kishmish, 51 bags apricots.

From Veraval: 178 bales cotton.

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SCOTS AND ENGLISH LAW

Lord Macmillan's Comparison

THE HAGUE (By Mail)

The International Congress of Comparative Law, which will last a week, began at The Hague the other day, when the speakers included the Dutch Foreign Minister (Jonkheer Beelaerts van Blokland), Professor Bustamente, a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Lord Hanworth, and Professor J.H. Wigmore, of Chicago. On August 2 the work of the Congress began in five separate sections in the Peace Palace. Lord Macmillan, addressing, as president, the General Section, took as his subject the comparative study of Scots law.

Speaking of the common ties that linked Scotland and Holland Lord Macmillan remarked that it was not surprising that throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries there was a constant migration of Scottish lawyers to Holland to share in the rich stores of legal lore which the famous Dutch universities provided. As late as 1833 there were still advocates in the Parliament House at Edinburgh who had studied at Leyden or Utrecht but the custom had now long ceased. There was a charming reminder of the ancient amity in one of Robert Louis Stevenson's novels, in which he described David Balfour's unsuccessful attempts at Leyden to study Heineccius in the distracting company of the fair Catriona.

To this close association of Scottish lawyers with the great civilian teachers of the Continent the most distinctive features of the Scottish legal system were attributable. Modern Scottish jurisprudence was remarkable in that it retained so few traces of primitive native custom, and furnished an example of a system almost entirely imported from outside sources, and subsequently moulded and developed to suit the national genius. The earliest importations were Anglo-Saxon; These were followed by Norman feudalism; while the Church brought with it the principles of the Canon Law.

These importations Scotland shared though in a lesser degree, with England, and apart from the Highlands, which long retained their primitive clan customs, the law administered on both sides of the Tweed was for a time much the same. But from the sixteenth century onwards a great change took place, with the awakening of the national consciousness by the Reformation. As Scotland geographically and politically began to acquire a new and more definite status she sought to establish her own institutions, and she preferred to seek her models on the Continent rather than in England. She borrowed the organization of her law courts from Paris, as also the constitution of her Church Assembly, while for the substantive principles of her law she found in the system of the civilians, especially as expounded in Holland, a congenial source of inspiration.

INFLUENCE OF ROMAN LAW

There was no formal adoption of Roman law in Scotland, but there was a steady infiltration of its influence which profoundly affected both the theory and the practice of Scots law. The Scottish nation had always been credited with a special aptitude for philosophy and a special devotion to logical principle. Consequently the systematic and orderly scheme of the Roman Law appealed with an irresistable attraction to the Scottish national genius. The divergence of Scotland from England in matters of jurisprudence was due as much to intellectual as to political causes. As each country went its own way the distinction between their laws became more marked. The formulary system and the fictions of the English common law, the outcome of pure empiricism, had no counterpart in the history of the law of Scotland. In Scotland the search was not for the appropriate form of writ, but for the legal principle involved. Once that was found the forms of process presented little difficulty. To this day the Scottish form of pleading was logical and precise, and adapted itself without technical embarrassments to all the requirements of the pleader. If there were any impatience with it, it was rather because it was too exacting in its logic for the more slip shod ways of modern times.

"GANGREL SCOT"

Apart from the intellectual sympathy which the law of Rome evoked among Scottish lawyers, there was another national characteristic which assisted its influence. "The English lawyer," as Maitland, one of the greatest of English legal scholars, confessed, "knew nothing and cared nothing for any system but his own." The Scot, whether form the poverty of his own land or from a natuarally adventurous spirit, had always been more cosmopolitan, and early won for himself the sobriquet of the "gangrel Scot." When he went abroad he took with him an inquiring mmd and was ready, in Moliere's phrase, to "prendre son bien ou il le trouva." He never shared his southern neighbour's resistance to foreign ideas; he preferred to appropriate them if he thought them valuable.

After the union of the Crowns in 1603 the development of trade with England began a process of assimilation of the laws of the two countries in commercial matters which had gone on ever since and was still at work. The law of England came to be much more studied in Scotland as the ancient hostility disappeared. The existence since 1707 of a single Parliament legislating for both England and Scotland, the influence of a common court of ultimate appeal for both countries in the House of Lords, and the growth of a habit of citing in the Scottish Courts decisions drawn from the vastly larger store of precedents in the English law reports, had all tended to bring about a large measure of conformity in modern times between the legal systems of the two countries not only in form but in substance. Yet there still persisted in Scotland a distinctive legal attitude of mind and in a few strongholds she still preserved her own characteristic laws, especially in those always resistant departments of the domestic relations and real property.

SHOE-BORROWING SEQUEL

Lahore Muslim In Cheating Charge

Thakur Vikram Singh, a Lahore Magistrate, recorded prosecution evidence against Mahomed Shafi, who is being tried on a charge of cheating.

The accused is alleged to have introduced himself to a shoe-seller of Fleming Road, Lahore, as a resident of the neighbourhood, and to have asked for a few pairs of shoes, from which his younger brother, whom he described as lying ill, might select one.

The shopkeeper, it is alleged, gave him one shoe of each of several pairs, which the accused failed to bring back.

After waiting for him for about a week the accused is alleged to have gone to various shoe-manufacturers whom he knew and asked them to let him know if any one brought to them the missing shoes.

On August 15 the accused is alleged to have brought one of the shoes to Tek Chand, a cobbler and to have asked him to complete the pair.

The complainant, it is alleged, was informed and on a report being made to the police, the accused was arrested. A search of his house is alleged to have led to the recovery of all the missing shoes, including Osborne 2s.

"MUSIC FOR ALL"

The Average Person's Education

The view that music examinations are at present of too difficult a standard for the average boy and girl, and arranged only for the specially gifted, was suggested to the Oxford Summer Course in Music Teaching by Miss M. D. Brock, headmistress of the Mary Datchelor School, Camberwell. "I find myself doubting a good many things in education," she said, "but there are two I believe in—I believe in providing Greek for the few and in providing music for all."

Miss Brock said that in the view of many education authorities it was a proper and respectable thing for a child to know about the digestive processes of an earthworm, but not to know about a Beethoven symphony. The reason was that music was no part of the tradition in education, and all men and most women were conservative.

GENERAL.

She pleaded that music should become part of the average person's education and not something taught only to the specially gifted. In the London general school examination last year there were only two schools that sent in as many as 10 pupils for music. One reason for that was that there was a widespread prejudice against making music an examination subject at all, on the ground that it destroyed the aesthetic side of the subject. One did not really, however, enjoy a subject less because one knew something about it.

Another reason was that the present examinations were frankly too hard for the ordinary pupil. Those prejudices, however, were losing ground—and the examinations would improve as more children went in for them. At a time when wireless and the gramophone were introducing every kind of music into the home, it was the music teacher's duty to decide what kind of music the child would choose to hear later on. The value of learning music lay partly in the fact that it aught concentration, which appeared to be harder to learn than it used to be.

BOYS WHO CANNOT SING

The problem of the child who cannot sing was referred to by Major J. T. Bavin, who said that in the course of many years' experience of public school boys he had found that there were between 13 and 15 per cent. who apparently could not sing. When he tested the boys again after two years' instruction, however, he discovered that there was only about one in 300 who had no ear for music. The important thing was not to make children who could not sing feel self-conscious, and it was worth while for the instructor to control himself and to close his ears to discords because of what might happen later.

Mr. Geoffrey Shaw, senior inspector in music to the Board of Education, strongly criticized the idea so long prevalent in schools that singing and music were distinct subjects. Until recently, he said, music was taught in elementary and secondary schools entirely in terms of singing. Only the public schools taught "music", so that the strange idea grew up that music and singing were two different subjects, and they were actually treated as such. It was only recently that teachers had begun to use the voice as a means to an end in the teaching of music. Mr. Shaw described the efforts of some teachers to teach children "to like music" as equivalent to planning a course of lessons for teaching them to like chocolate. Children had as natural a liking for the one as for the other.

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CHINESE STUDENTS INTEREST IN GANDHI AND INDIA

Radical Changes Effected In Educational System

The Peking correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

Radical changes in the Chinese educational system are being considered by the Nanking Government. A bill introduced recently at a meeting of the Central Political Council and subsequently referred to the education committee of the Central Kuomintang for examination provides that from the beginning of the next academic year all Government universities and colleges shall cease temporarily to accept new students for law, literature, and arts courses. Emphasis, the measure urges, should instead be placed upon instruction in agriculture, engineering and medicine with a view to providing the country with the technical experts required for its industrial development.

MODERN METHODS.

This proposal reflects the growing conviction among leaders of political thought in China that prompt steps must be taken to bring the Chinese educational system into touch with the country's needs. Mr. Chang Chi an influential member of the Kuomintang executive, went so far in a recent press interview as to advocate that for the next twenty years all university courses in philosophy, literature, law, and political science should be scrapped in favour of scientific and technical training exclusively. Pointing to the example set by Soviet Russia, Mr. Chang Chi insisted that what China needs is more machines and men to run them. The youth of China, he said, must turn from composing vulgar poetry and publishing useless pamphlets to hard work in productive enterprises. Otherwise the nation would meet with extinction through sheer poverty, apart altogether from any question of foreign aggression.

QUESTIONNAIRE TO STUDENTS.

For the average Chinese student science at present has little appeal. His bent is largely in the direction of social and political abstractions. This was demonstrated in striking fashion recently when a questionaire was submitted to a group of students at Peking National University with a view to determining in what subjects or problems they were interested. The replies revealed an amazing mental ferment, ranging from aspects of the Soviet Five-year Plan to European politics and the possibility that the Manchurian crisis might lead to a second world-war. Only two of the students confessed to an interest in scientific progress.

INTEREST IN GANDHI.

Other results of the questionaire were not without interest. The students were asked to say which foreign country interested them most, and 24 out of the 50 voted for Soviet Russia, while 14 mentioned America. Next came Japan, for whom five students voted, while England and France had only two devotees apiece. Germany Turkey and India were the other countries named. The answers to another question disclosed President Hoover as the most admired foreign statesman, thinker, or public man, while Mr. Gandhi was placed second and Dr. John Dewey, the American philosopher, third. Three votes each were cast for Briand, Edison, Lenin and Bukharin; two each for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Bertrand Russell, and Stalin; and one apiece for Trotsky, A. A. Bogdanev, Mussolini, Marx, Kemal Pasha, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Woodrow Wilson, H. G. Wells, Bruning, John D. Rockefeller and Thorndike, the American educationist. A similar poll relating to China resulted in 15 votes going to Dr. Hu Shih, a prominent Chinese intellectual, while Mr. Wang Ching-wei, leader of the Kuomintang left wing, was placed second with ten votes. Only two votes were cast for General Chiang Kai-shek. It is symptomatic of the prevailing dissatisfaction with political conditions in China that six of the students declined to vote, frankly stating that they considered no Chinese public man worthy of admiration.

FRENCH ACADEMY'S GRAMMAR

A Merciless Criticism

Nineteen weeks ago there appeared the first grammer of the Frnch tongue to bear the 'imprimatur' of the Academie Francaise. It is true that the original statutes of the Academy, drawn up by Richelieu in 1634, enjoined the preparation of such a work, but the task was so little to the liking of successive generations of "immortals" that they successfully evaded its completion for nearly three centuries. The present Academy received a due meed of praise for its courage in tackling a job which its predecessors had frankly put aside as "sec. epinehx et sans agrement," but it may well have come already to regret its temerity. For the first flush of enthusiasm has now died down—several hundred thousand copies were sold in a few days—and the true spirit of Gallic criticism is coming into its own.

The first—it will certainly not be the last—shot in this offensive comes from the locker of Professor Ferdinand Brunot, 'doyen' of the Faculty of Letters, in the form of "Observations sur la Grammaire." Beginning, in exquisite malice, with a phrase containing two grammatical errors sanctioned, apparently, on page 92 of the Grammar, Professor Brunot proceeds to a devastine preface, strongly savouring of the classic formula which is popularly supposed to come before the application of the cane. "This book," he says, "is neither satire nor a polemic. I have, indeed, been truly pained by the necessity for compiling it." 'Ceci dit' he goes on to damn the Grammar in general terms as being ill-prepared, inaccurate, condoning old errors and spreading new ones—in a word, doing little which it set out to do and much that it did not.

A BATTLE OF GIANTS.

There follow 120 pages devoted to the detection, reprobation, and correction of specific errors which, according to he good professor, combine all the known sins of inaccuracy, misinformation, and misinterpretation. Each of these pages contains in one column the alleged error—the miserable foreigner dares not take sides in such a battle of giants and in he other an appropriate counterblast. The first page of the Grammar produces four separate items considered worthy of correction. The unfortunate Academicians write: "Grammar, which one (on) defines as the art of speaking correctly. . ." "Who is 'on'?" is the scathing demand of the professor. "Does the Academy accept this archaic definition? It does not dare to do so, and yet at the same time it does not like to give the true character of its grammar. But don't let us cavil too much at the beginning; let us see the 'artists' at work."

And so he does, with a venl geance. Hardly a page passes without his fire. Here an error of commission, there one of omission elsewhere an error of fact, such as the assertion that the word "panerama" is Greek, whereas it was, according to M. Brunot, "coined at the end of the eighteenth century in England and introduced into France by the Englishman Multon, in Germinal, the Year Eight." And as though that were not enough, he says, where they are right they often produce such blatant 'verities de de La Palice,' or glimpses of the obvious, that their errors are almost preferable. Such a one he finds in the remark, "The plural is never used for one thing."

MAULING CONCLUSION.

At the end, not content with killing his victims, the professor goes on mauling them in a "Conclusion." He generously admits that the paper and the type of the publication are good. Then, after a reference to the French version of "too many cooks" ("on n'a guere vu jusqu'a present de chef-d'oeuvre qui soit l'ouvrage de plusieurs"), he gives a brief general criticism, destructive and constructive, adding that the public, which expected a treatise on dogma, has found nothing but "a poor little catechism, drawn up with incredible flippancy by a sub-deacon, replete with the gravest heresies." Finally in the last sentence, comes the most unkindest cut of all. He says, "One of the Academicians asked me what should be done to make the Grammar a good one. I was only able to reply, 'Make another one on different lines.'"

LANTERN SLIDES FOR SERMONS

New Church Plan

St. Mildred's Church, Addiscombe, Surrey, which will be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in October, is intended to be one of the brightest places of worship in the country.

Dr. Budden, the vicar told that it was planned to have a chapel behind the altar, with no intervening wall, giving a great length and a cathedral-like effect to the church. The ceilings of the building will be scarlet, the walls cream and the panelling of the altar will be of gold.

"An unusual feature," added Dr. Budden, "will be a lantern gallery at the back of the church. I illustrate my sermons with lantern-slides."

The outside walls are of rustic brick with yellow mortar lines, giving a warm glowing colour. Another feature is that the windows are set over 12-1/2 feet from the ground.

It is proposed to flood-light the church from the outside if funds allow.

CONGO MOUNTAIN EXPEDITION

BRUSSELS, (By Mail).

A dispatch from Irumu, Belgian Congo, says that the Belgian expedition for the scientific exploration of the Ruwenzori has just had two important successes. The climbing party, which is opening the way for the scientists, has scaled the summit of Margherita (16,800ft.), which is the highest peak of the 'massif.' The ascent was made by the Western glocier —that is to say, from the Belgian side. The climbers also succeeded in reaching the highest point of the Kraepelin (15,720ft.), which belongs to the Mount Emin group.

The main object of the expedition is the exploration of the region north of Ruwenzori, which is quite unknown and to which access seems only possible by means of a journey at a high altitude.

The Magistrate (Mr. Claud Mullins) said there were unusual features in the case. He felt that it was extremely unfortunate that that case should be the result of pressure by someone acting for the Board. Still, the fact remained that Osborne had taken an impression. He had succumbed to threats and technically committed an offence. He would mark his feeling in the matter by find-

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IN
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CARBOLIC SOAPS
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Dr. R. Craston Low, M.D., F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin, University of Edinborough & Physician to the Skin Department, Royal Infirmary, says in his book entitled "The Common Diseases of the Skin" page 17:—

"The Soap to be avoided at all times is Carbolic Soap."

Karl Lusurtze German Skin Specialist, Munich, says about Godrej's No 1 and No. 2 Benzoin Soaps:

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HEAVY REALISING SALES TAKEN UP BY LIMIT BUYING IN NEW YORK

Expected Bullish Bureau Inicating Crop Of Ten Million Bales About Discounted

MARKET MORE TWO SIDED AND ERRATIC

Bombay, Aug. 30.

On Monday the New York Cotton Futures market early advanced on less favourable crop conditions and general buying but later weakened on profit taking.

Prices opened at a decline of 4 points but a rise of 38 points was established during the early part of the afternoon on heavy speculative buying wave. Crop reports were unfavourable and the next Bureau report is expected to indicate a crop of about ten million bales. There was nothing in the general situation to induce selling and the undertone of the market has firm and it seemed as if there will be no end of the rise in the near future.

However, without any reason, there came in free realising which depressed prices and most of the advance was lost. It is now realised that the expected bullish Bureau report is mostly discounted. Long liquidation was readily absorbed by limit buying. The market was more two sided and erratic. Prices closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 9 points. Spot cotton prices closed at 9.20c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a decline of 5 points at 9.03 c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 23 points Prices continued upward trend, heavy profit taking was offset by straddle buying on a narrow parity. The market closed steady at a rise of 32 to 34 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 22 points at 6.98 d.

East Indian Cotton prices advanced 33 points and Egyptian cotton futures closed at a rise of 37 to 31 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was strong and closed at a rise of 136 to 102 points.

NO ADVANCE AGAINST UNHEDGED COTTON

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

After an advance of 2 cents our Liverpool friends recommend taking profit and we fully agree with this opinion. A private cable from America stated that Banks have circularised that no advances will be made on unhedged cotton, contrary to the full advances made under 6 cents. Although our Liverpool friends advise taking profits they are strongly against the short side and are in favour of repuying on a good setback.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. October Highest 9.42 (1.12 p. m.) Lowest 9.10 (Opening.)

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., have received the following cable:—

"Think advance has been too rapid and should have a reaction."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Market strong with large business. Market advancing on American buying orders. There is no disposition to sell short. Speculators are the principal buyers. The market is discounting a poor Bureau report. Lancashire yarn strike has commenced.

Liverpool Buying stimulated by rumours Montague Norman and American leaders reaching agreement on War Debts. German economic policy also considered inflationary trend. Events favour steady upturn trade cycle with investment idle funds increasing buying power and industrial activity.

New York. General accumulation overnight buying orders. South sold. Realizing. Stopless selling.

New York. Natural reaction on realizing by longs. Hedge selling light. Weevil damage increasing. Agricultural Department report is expected to be bullish. 10 millions. Expect the market to do better pending the report.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

"Temperature subnormal, rains one to two days in the East will result extension of weevil, complaints of shedding, premature opening of small bolls. Domestic cloth sales outrun output, mill activity increases, foreign unchanged, business activity unchanged.

The Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

8-25 a. m. New York cables: Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"Austin: Plants healthy and growing fast but weevil taking all squares and small bolls. Do not think any more cotton be made this section, weather unfavourable showery.

9-15 a. m. Much warmer; light to moderate rainfall in the Central belt and South Texas. More rain is expected.

11-07 a. m.: General buying.

Between midnight and daylight slightly warmer. No precipitation.

2-33 p. m. New York cables: Think just natural reaction, probably lower to-morrow. Would buy December at 9.00 to 9.15 if it goes there.

5-10 p. m.: New York Cables: Heavy profit taking caused reaction last hour. Although crop reports continue poor and brokers still advise purchases on reactions believe bullish September report about discounted at present prices and reaction before or after Report likely.

8-13 p. m. New York: Heavy realising readily taken by limit buying. Market more two sided, erratic nervous market. Spot houses and general buying; considerable realising.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 29.

October	9.15+.01
December	9.31
January 1933	9.40+.02
March 1933	9.50+.01
May 1933	9.56—.06
Middling Spot	9.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 29.

October	9.12—.03
December	9.29—.02
Middling Spot	9.03—.05

NEW YORK.
New York, Aug. 29.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	9.29
January	9.54
March	9.67

New York, Noon Call:—

October	9.26
January	9.50
March	9.60

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 29.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	20,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 29.
10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations Price.

August 1932	6.84+.33
September 1932	6.84+.32
October 1932 6.80	6.86+.32
November 1932	6.87+.33
December 1932	6.87+.33
January 1933 6.83	6.88+.33
February 1933	6.90+.34
March 1933 6.84	6.92+.34
April 1933	6.94+.34
May 1933 6.92	6.96+.34
June 1933	6.98+.34
July 1933	7.00+.34
August 1933	7.01+.33
Middling Spot	6.98+.22

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 29.

Sakellaridis October	9.1b
November	9.21
December	9.22
January 1933	9.31
March 1933	9.41
May 1933	9.49
July 1933	9.58
F.G.F. Spot	9.35

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 29.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	6.50
Fine (Good Staple)	6.62
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.74
C.P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	6.61
Superine (No. Staple)	6.76
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.91
BENGAL:—	
Good	5.68
Fully Good	5.78
Fine	5.83
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	5.78
Fine	5.88
Superfine	5.93

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

PRIVATE ESTIMATE.

Messrs. Clemen t Curtis' estimate:

Condition 57.9 per cent.
Production 11,900,000 Bales.
against their last month report
Condition 68.2 per cent.
Production 12,525,000 Bales.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, Aug. 39.

F. P. Bales	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date 29-8-32	339000	201000
Receipts Yesterday 29-8-32	17000	17000
Exports to date 29-8-32	337000	196000
Stock at Ports 26-8-32	3351000	2761000
Stock Interior Towns 26-8-32	1269000	731000
Stock Liverpool 26-8-32	787000	896000
Visible Supply 26-8-32	647000	4863000
Quantity in Sight 26-8-32	372000	273000
Quantity Out of Sight 26-8-32	705000	636000

LONDON METAL.
London, Aug. 29.

	£
Copper Brazlers	44-3/1
Yellow Metal	38
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	9-1/4
Tin English Ingot	152

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Aug. 29..
Demand Bills 3.46-7/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Aug. 29.
Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton No Offers.
Castorseed Bombay Rull ton, Aug/Sept. sellers £12/5/0
Rapeseed Torio, Hull-Continent, Aug/Sept. sellers £11/5/0

LINSEED.
London, Aug. 29.
Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton Aug/Sept. sellers £10/18/9
Linseed La Plata, C.I.F. Hull ton, Aug/Sept. sellers £8/10/0
Linseed Bombay, (London), Aug/Sept. sellers £11/5/0

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Aug. 29.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot, sellers 3-1/16

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 29.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes. Aug/Sept. sellers 27
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes, Sept/Oct. sellers 26/9
Wheat South Australian Parcels. Aug. sellers 28
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels, No offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Aug. 29.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25.—
C & F Calcutta, Aug/Sept. per cwt, sellers 8/0 3/4
C & F Bombay, Aug/Sept. per cwt, sellers 8/1-1/4
C & F Karachi, Aug/Sept. per cwt, sellers 8/1-1/4.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
New York, Aug. 29.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot, 8.3/4

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, August 29.
T.T. London on Berlin 14.58-1/2.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 8.62.
T.T. London on Brussels 25.01
T.T. London on Madrid 43.02
T.T. London on Milan 67.65.
T.T. London on Berlin 17.89.
T.T. London on Paris 38.53.
T.T. London on Prague 117.25
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate) 3.46-7/8.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Aug. 30.

	Bales.
Khandesh	163
Central India	294
Barsi/Nugger	569
Berar	88
Central Provinces	32
Dhollera	2,117
Rajputana	55
Sind-Punjab	100
Broach	258
Compta/Dharwar	2,110
Westerns/Northerns	965
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	66
Egyptians	46
	Cwts.
Wheat	8,841
Linseed	1,601
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	347
Gingellyseed	2
Poppyseed	253
Groundnuts	4,316
Castorseed	3,465
Rice	11,367
Myrabollams	1,227
Cottonseed	2,674
Mowraseed	613
Gram	696
Joowar	38
Barley	487
Bajree	2,800
	Tons.
Coal	1,225

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Aug. 30.

The local forward cotton market opened easy at Rs. 260/8 for Broach A.M. delivery on presence of selling orders. There was scattered buying which hardened prices to Rs. 261 but the announcement of additional protection of 18 3/4 per cent to the Indian Textile Industry, induced heavy liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 258.

It remains to be seen whether Japan takes any action against imports of Indian Cotton in that country. There was scattered covering and prices improved to Rs. 259/4.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 10 points but it opened 20 points down. There was little recovery but prices again declined. This news influenced increased selling in the local market and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day.

Last Liverpool known at the time of our closing was 29 points lower.

Broach A/M. 257/12
Oomra D/J. 233/12
Bengal D/J. 203/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 30.

November	199.10	—6.70
February	204.00	—7.90

COTTON OPTION QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 30.
F. G. Broach April/May (1933) Teji/Mandi Premium about Rs. 50.
F. G. Broach April/May (1933) Teji on Rs. 300/ Premium about Rs. 14½/15
F. G. Broach April/May (1933) Teji on Rs. 325/ Premium about Rs. 9½/10
F. G. Broach April/May (1933) Teji on Rs. 350/ Premium about Rs. 6/6½

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Aug. 30.

	Sup.	Fine	F. G.	Good
M G Bengal UP	233	229	225	221
M G Rajputana	233	229	225	221
M G Punjab	231	227	223	219
M G Oomra No. 3	250	246	242	...
M G Oomra No. 1	257	253	248	...
M G Oomra No. 2	253	249	245	...
M G Broach No. 2	256	253	249	245
M G Punjab/ American	266	263	259	255
M G Surat	308	305	301	297
M G Rajpipla	304	301	297	293

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Aug. 30.
300 Bussan Warora 250
100 Do. Dabhoi 250
71 Do. Khirakya 239
71 Arjun Khimji Palitana 213
173 Currimbhai Khurja 208
50 Bussan & Co. Manahadar 238/8
51 Colaba Land Mill Halda 245
84 Bussan & Co. Yeotmal 247½
100 Colaba Land Pandurna 253
111 Bussan & Co. Wadhwan 249
42 Japan T. Co. Khanna 242
100 Viram Ladha Kapasan 220
100 Japan T. & Co. Jambusar 5 off
50 Tata & Co. Umri 142

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Aug. 30.

Bengal Superfine	235
Bengal Fine	230
Bengal F.G.	225
Sindh-Punjab Fine	230
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	225
Wardha-Hingt Fine	250
Nagpur Savner Fine	250
Yeotmal Fine	245
Arvi Fine	245
Ellichpur Fine	245
Amraoti Fine	244
Khamgaon/Akola Fine	244
Mulkapur Fine	240
Khandesh Fine	240
Muthia F.G.	230
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	240
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	244
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	240
Broach F.G.	250
Punjab/American	250
Punjab/American mix	240
Cambodia	295
Miraj/Sangli	250
Compta Good	265
Jinja	335
Busoga	345
Kampala	355

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Aug. 30.
Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/12 Highest Rs. 34/ Closing Rs. 33/10 Clearing Rs. 33/10
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 35/13/6 Highest Rs. 36/6/6 Closing Rs. 36/2 Clearing Rs. 36/2
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 35/14 Highest Rs. 36/6 Lowest Rs. 35/11 Closing Rs. 35/15 Clearing Rs. 36/

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, August 29.
Bank Bills 3 months 1-21/32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 1-7/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, August 30.

B C Rate T T 1/6 1/32.
B C Rate D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 Aug. to 15th September.
Falks Selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 October-December.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4. Sept.-Dec.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32. Jan.-Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 384.
Banks Selling T T 382.
Banks Buying T T 380.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 661.
Banks Buying D D 681.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 64 3/4.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 88.
Banks Buying 60 days 84.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 92 7-8.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 121.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154 5/8.
JAVA:
Banks Selling D D 65.
CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 3.46 3|4 29th instant.
Shanghai|London 1|9 3|4 30th instant.
Japan|London 1|3 5|8 29th instant.
London|Paris 88.45 29th instant.
London|Belgium 25.00 29th instant.
London|Switzerland 17.90 29th instant.
London|Italy 67|65 29th instant
London|Berlin 14.56 29th instant.
London|Holland 8.62 29th instant.
London|Stockholm 19.47 29th instant.
London|New York 19.47 29th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £5:18:11 27th instant; £5 18:10 29th instant.
Silver London Ready £18-3|8 27th instant; £18-1|2 29th instant.
Silver London Forward £18-1|2 27th instant; £18-5|8 29th instant.
Silver New York Ready £29-1|8 27th instant; £29 29th instant.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 27|32 per cent. 27th instan;; 13|16 per cent. 29th instant.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 1|1|4 per cent. 27th instant; 1-1|4 per cent. 29th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, August 30.

The local Silver Market ruled steady to-day on buying by Bazar operators. Shanghai T.T. on London opened to-day 1.9-3|4 and closed at 1.9-7|8 Bhadarva delivery opened at Rs. 57|2 and prices improved on buying by local operators. General feeling in the market is bullish.

	Rs.	a.	p
Ready Silver	57	0	0
Bhadarva Delivery	57	6	0
Aso Delivery	57	14	0
Bar Gold Ready	29	4	0

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—Oct. 437 January 416; March 414.

Bombay — Liverpool:—Broach A./May 264—Liverpool May (6.86) Rs. 34 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay — New York:—Broach A./May (264)—New York May (9.56) Rs. 42 1/2 at 3.46 7/8 Cross Rate.

WHEAT MARKETS

Following private cables are received:—

"Our American friends recommend buying March Liverpool and selling May Chicago."

"Private cable indicate bullish activity likely to extend to wheat."

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Aug. 29.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	13-1/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register	115
P. & O. Banking Corporation	7-1/4
National Bank of India	40
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	106-5/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	96-7/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	51
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	67
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan	77-3/4
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan	100-1/4
Consols 2½ per cent	70-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	102
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	104--3/8

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Sharp Rise On Further Protection To Textile Industry

HIGHER PRICES INDUCE LIQUIDATION

BOMBAY, Aug. 30

The share market opened firm today on expectation of Government announcement regarding additional duty on imports of cotton piecegoods. It was reliably expected that the increase will be about 18-3/4 per cent which was confirmed later on by the official statement. The market had already advanced in anticipation so there was some long liquidation at the rise and prices closed a few points below the nighest.

The mill-owners have now secured full protection and average share holder will be count-

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Bombay Dyeing 695, 91, 703, 696 701. 695.
Century 223, 25, 28, 21, 23.
Coloba 73-2.
Crescent 47, 48.
Fazul 295, 301, 296, 93.
Indore 352, 50, 57.
Madhowji 7.
Nagpur 298, 300, 294.
New Great 132, 33, 31.
Pearl 163, 57, 60, 58.
Simplex 50 N.
Swadeshi 225, 27, 23.
Burma 380, 76, 80, 75.
Hydro 128.
Tram 107.
Deff. 222.
Ord. 25, 6, 24-14, 25.
Bundi 14-4, 4.
Indian 185, 86, 85.
Katni Ord. 156.
Alcock 127-8.

ing on a better dividend. This is a mistaken idea. Yen has depreciated by about 20 per cent recently and now the mills have secured protection of 20 per cent. Thus it does not make any change in the general state.

Japan has fairly large supplies of raw cotton secured at lower prices and the protection granted is only for a period of six months. Thus in spite of additional duty, it will be difficult to have the desired effect. A protection of 50 per cent will not help the industry much because the wrong is with the industry itself.

TEXTILE SECTION

Ahmedabad Advance	295-0
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	695
Century	223/12
Central India	294/6
Colaba Land	73/2
Crescent	48/12
Dawn Mills	485
E. D. Sassoon	0-3½
Elphinstone	1-8
Ebrahim Pabaney	85
Edward Sassoon	20-0
Finlay	70
Fazulbhoy	293/12
Gokak	110/10
Hindustan	1460
Indian Manufg.	1262/8
Indian Bleaching	143|12
Indore-Malwa	357/8
Kastoorchand	6-8
Khatau	38-12
Kohinoor	141/4
Lakshmi	925
Morarjee	400
Madhavjee	7/6
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	105-0
New City	43-12
New Great	131/4
Pearl	153|2
Phoenix	235
Premier	1-0
Sholapur	1902
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	53-8
Sassoon Silk	45
Swan	55-0
Simplex	50
Swadeshi	225/10
Tata Mills	15-0
Vishnu	1422
HYDRO & ELECTRIC	SECTION
Ahmedabad Electric	122-8
Andhra Valley Ord.	1022/8
Andhra Valley Pref.	1061/4
Bombay Tram Ordy.	107/3
Tata Hydro Ordy	128/7
Broach Electric	7-6
Karachi Electric	150-0
Surat Electric	117-8
Suburban Electric	100-0
Tata Power Ord.	641/4
Tata Hydro Pref.	107-8
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	107/4
Tata Power Ord.	641/4
Tata Power Pref.	1203/12
MISCELLANEOUS	SECTION.
Alcock Ashdown	127
Br. Burma Petrol	3/1
Bombay Burma Old	375/10
Bombay Burma New	130/10
Bombay Steamer	209|6
Bombay Telephone	55-12
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	52/14
Bellapur Sugar	110
Indian Radio Ordy.	250
Indian Radio Def.	240-0
Indian Mercantile	32-0
McKenzies	60-0
New India Assurance	18|10
Jupiter Insurance	6-2
Oriental Insurance	1945
Vulcan Insurante	5-2
Port Canning	560-0
Scindia Steam	7
Tata Construction	43/8
Tata Iron and S. Ordy.	25
Tata Iron & S. Def.	222/8
Tata 1st Pref	117/8
Tata 2nd Pref.	39/12
Tata Oil	17/12
RAILWAY SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	625
Amritsar Patti Ord.	91
Central Bank	15|13
Dhond Bharamati	74-8
Gujarat	48-8
Hoshiarpur Doab	62-0
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	54-8
Mymensing Rebate	62-0
Mymensing Gtd.	63-0
Pachora Jamner	52-8
Sara Sirajgunj	65-0
Sialkot Narowall	75-0
Sind Light	46-0
Tati Balley	600
Upper Sind Light	64-0
BANK SECTION.	
Bank of India	90/4
Baroda Bank	72-0
Bombay Provincial	53
Central Bank	15-13
Eastern Bank	58/8
Imperial P.P.	287/8
Imperial P. P.	287|8
Union Bank	3/6
CEMENT SECTION.	
Bundi Cement	14
Gwalior Cement	51
Indian Cement	183
Katni Cement Ordy.	156/4
Katni Cement Def.	530
Punjab Cement Ordy.	8-4
Shahabad Cement	195
Shivrajpur	18
United Cement	72-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 30.

3-1|2 per cent. G.P. Notes Rs. 98/8
4 per cent. 1931/36 Conv. Rs. 96-10.
4 per cent 1934/37 Loan Rs. 95-10
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan Rs. 79/2.
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds Rs. 99|11.
4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan Rs. 90
5 per cent 1929-47 Loan Rs. 99|10.
5 per cent 1935 1939/44 Loan Rs. 98/12
5 per cent 1940-43 Loan Rs. 98/12
6 per cent 1933-36 Bonds Rs. 101/10
6-1|2 per cent. 1935 T. Bonds Rs. 104/20
5-1|2 per cent. 1938|40 Loan Rs. 102/4

TAX-FREES.

5 per cent. 1945-55 Bonds Rs. 104/12
5 per cent. 1933 Bonds Rs. 101-5.
6 per cent 1932 Bonds Rs. 100-4
6-1|2 per cent 1935 B.D.L. Rs. 105/9

STATE LOANS.

5-1|2 per cent. 1938 Mysore Rs. 103|8.
5 per cent. 1955 Mysore Rs. 102.

CORPORATION LOANS: Taxables
4 per cent M Deb. 1959 Rs. 74-2
5 per cent. M. Deb. 1959 Rs. 88-8.
6 per cent. M. Deb. 1954 Rs. 102|12.
6 per cent K. P. T. 1936 Rs. 102-12.
6-1/2 per cent. B. I. T. 1937 Rs. 103|12.

LONDON SILVER.
London, August 29.
Silver:—Market closed quietly steady.
Spot .....18-1|2
Forward .....18-5|8

LONDON GOLD.
London, August 29.
Bars Gold Fine per oz £5:18:10

LOANS.
London, August 29.
Interest Day to Day Loan 3|4 p.c.
Interest 7 Day's market Loan 3|4 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.
London Aug. 29.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt. Sept/Dec sellers 15/9
Linseed Oil naked. London cwt. Jan/Apl. sellers 16/9

PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
THE CIRCUS
SYNCHRONISED

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1932

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WAY OUT OF ROUND TABLE STALEMATE

Willingdon—Sapru Parleys

BRIDGING GULF BETWEEN GOVT. AND LIBERALS

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

According to news from Dehra Dun, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had one hour's interview with the Viceroy.

Interviewed later, he declined to make any statement. It is, however, understood that the conversations largely centred round the question of finding the means for a satisfactory rapprochement between the Government and the Liberals and the R. T. C. procedure.

It could not be gathered whether hopeful results could be expected.—A. P.

C. P. R. SWEARS AT "FREE PRESS"

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer Commerce and Railway Member of the Government of India, has issued the following statement to the Associated Press.—

"It is a pity that what is called the exclusive interview with me by the Free Press is inaccurate in at least two important particulars:

(A) So long as the Congress persists in the programme of civil disobedience, there can be no question of rapprochement with the Congress.

(B) Such rapprochment can have obviously nothing to do with the attitude of the Liberals who are also opponents of civil disobedience".

In the alleged exclusive interview it was stated:

Questioned whether Government were leaving the Congress out of consideration, (of their future plans), Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer stated that it was not so.

Asked if any move would be made for a rapprchement with the Congress, he said "Not Yet"; but, he added that it would depend on the attitude the Liberals adopted. As a Government Member, he could not say anything more now.

UNDER—TRIALS' DASH FOR LIBERTY

Attack Escort And Escape Jail Jail

LAHORE, August 30

A bold bid for liberty was made by some undertrial prisoners outside the Ferozepore Jail. On Friday last after participating in the court proceedings the prisoners were being escorted to jail. Just outside the jail gate of the twenty prisoners five who are being tried for murder and dacoity, attacked the escort, fatally wounding a constable and threatened others by shooting with a revolver which had been smuggled in to them.

They also wrested a rifle from the hands of an escort.

Two dacoits, who escaped by riding off on a pony grazing near the jail, were captured after a hot pursuit by a police party led by the deputy commissioner and the superintendent of police. The other three, who dashed off in a jail lorry, have not been traced though the lorry was found deserted on the roadside three miles away near high standing crops.—A. P.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO ASSAULT

Woman Passenger's Story

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

Miss Watt, of Jubbulpore, a passenger by the Up Bombay Mail, between Dhanbad and Gomoh on Sunday night, it is reported, was alarmed by the entrance into her carriage at midnight of a Punjabi who pointed a dagger at her and attempted to assault her, but the train reached Gomoh before the culprit could do any harm and he jumped off. Subsequently a man was arrested at Gaya sleeping in the icevan and identified by Miss Watt as the man who had attempted to assault her. It is alleged that the assailant is the servant of two military officers going on leave.

INDIAN CINEMA INDUSTRY

Association Formed For Protection

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, August 30.

The National Cinematoue Association was formed this morning at a well-attended meeting of those interested in the cinema industry to protect the Indian Cinema industry and undertake publicity throghout India, specially Northern India which is lagging behind. Dewan Shimbhunath Chopra was voted to the chief organisership. He is to visit the various cinema centres shortly for enlisting support and co-operation.

An all-India Conference and a grand exhibition is also contemplated.—Reuter.

10 Khatedars Sentenced

(From Our Correspondent)

BORSAD, Aug. 28

Ten Khatedars of Ras who were arrested on the 18th instant have been sentenced to 6 months' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 100, or 6 weeks more in default.

DIRECT ACTION AGAINST WAR

Masked Orator At The Congress

PATEL SIGNS MANIFESTO

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 29

In order to protect himself against persecution when he returns to Italy, an Italian sailor wore a mask when he delivered a passionate outburst against Italian Fascism at the Anti-War Congress here.

The Congress has adopted a manifesto against war. Six French supporters of Trotsky and Patel refrained from voting.

Mr. Patel declared that the main object of his presence was the liberation of India from British Imperialism. As the aims of the Anti-War Congress and those of the Indian people were almost dentical he agreed to the manifesto with reservations.

The Congress has also formed a committee with headquarters at Paris for direct action against war.—Reuter.

ANGLO-IRISH PEACE

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Mr. Sean O'Kelly and thirteen other members of the Irish Free State delegation to Ottawa reached Southampton this afternoon. In an interview he referred to his frequent informal conversations with the Dominions Secretary, Mr. Thomas, on the Irish question. He agreed with Mr. Thomas that no door had been closed to peace. In his opinion there was much better atmosphere of friendliness as a result to their deliberations.—B.O.W.

"RED" HOMES RAIDED

MADRID, Aug. 29.

In a series of raids here the police arrested twenty communist leaders, suspected of preparing a nation-wide revolutionary strike as a protest against the Government's reprieve for General Sanjurjo.—Reuter.

MOLLISON IN N. SCOTIA

SYDNEY (Nova Scotia), Aug. 30.

The airman, Mr. J. A. Mollison, landed safely on a field near here in a thunderstorm. His machine is not damaged.—Reuter.

An earlier message states:—

Mr. Mollison, who left New York for Harbour Grace from where he will start a return flight across the Atlantic, was obliged to land at Nerekis, eighteen miles from St. John (New Brunswick) last night, owing to a fog. He took off again, landed at St. John this morning, refuelled and later took off for Sydney, Nova Scotia.—Reuter

AIR COMMAND

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The Air Ministry announces the appointment of Air Vice-Marshal E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt as Director of Operations and Intelligence. Air Ministry and Deputy Chief of Air Staff on December 1, in place of Air Vice-Marshal Charles Stuart Burnett, who has been appointed Air Officer Commanding Iraq. Air Commodore C. D. Breese will be Senior Air Staff Officer in the fighting area.—Reuter.

100 MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

Charge Sheet Against Krenger Directors

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

A sequel to the Kreuger crash occurred in a court suit begun against eight American directors of the International Match Company, asking for an account in respect of 100,000,000 dollars, alleged to be "lost through negligence" and for the recovery of 35,000,000 dollars, alleged to be "lost through illegal payment of dividend out of capital."

The action has been brought by the Irving Trust Company, the trustee of the defunct Kreuger Match Company. The statement of claim charges the directors with being negligent in leaving the management largely to Kreuger.—Reuter.

VICTOR HUGO PLUS TRADE

Holiday Talks In Channel Island

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Owing to persistent rumours about the political significance of their meeting at Jersey, notably the one stating that a new Anglo-French trade treaty would be discussed, both Sir Herbert Samuel and the French Premier, M. Herriot, have again given assurances that their meeting was purely unofficial.

Sir Herbert Samuel declared today that he was merely there on a holiday.

M. Herriot, who was joined by the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of the Mercantile Marine, stated that his sole reason for going there was that he was writing a book on Victor Hugo.—Reuter.

UNAUTHORISED NEWSSHEETS

Magistrate's Comment

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

In sentencing Bankey Lal Sharma, proprietor and manager of the Allahabad Printing Press, for making unauthorised newssheets to six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine (in default six weeks), the city magistrate observed that the dissemination of unauthorised newssheets was a serious offence. There was no necessity to stress the harmful effects it had on the public mind. "It is particularly difficult to secure convictions against the printers of these leaflets who are the main source of trouble, since without their co-operation the leaflets could never be printed.

Hari Har Shastri, of Cawnpore, and Brijgopal Mukhtor, of Hamirpur, are reported to have been seriously ill in Fyzabad Jail and efforts are being made to get them released on the ground of illness.

RIOT ECHO

Men To Be Bound Down

KRISHNAGAR, Aug. 25.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Taranath Gupta, senior deputy collector of Sadar, in the case arising out of disturbances in June last at Tehatta, in the Meherpur sub-division of Nadia. Of the 14 accused in the case one was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and three others were ordered to execute a bond of Rs. 100 each and to keep the peace for one year. The rest were acquitted.

The accused were Benode Ghosh, Satyandranath Sarkar, Farajulla Sheikh, Panjaton Mondal, Netai Biswas, Kalimuddin Dai, Narendra Hazra, Nalini Haldar, Soleman Biswas, Radhanath Haldar, Panchanan Haldar, Dwijapada Mondal, Aswini Mondal and Krishnendu Datta alias Nenghi. They were charged under sections 143, 147 and 188 I. P. C.

NOT AWARE OF ORDER

In delivering judgment, the magistrate held that so far as the charge under section 188 I. P. C. was concerned as against accused Kalimuddin Dai, Nalini Haldar, Panchanan Haldar, Dwijapada Mondal, Aswini Mondal and Krishnendu Dutt alias Nenghi the prosecution failed to prove that any of these accused persons had knowledge about the promulgation of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. by the S. D. O. of Mherpur and therefore he acquitted all of them of the charge.

As regards the charge under Section 143 I. P. C. the magistrate held that evidence regarding identification of accused was not satisfactory and, therefore, he gave him the benefit of the doubt and acquitted them accordingly of the charge.

The magistrate convicted Satyendra, Benode, Farajulla, and Panjaton, under Section 147 I. P. C. and sntenced Satyendra to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the rest to execute bond as stated above.—A. P.

"TOO LATE" FOR HITLER

Papen Shuts Door Against Nazi Leader

PEACE TALKS PROVE ABORTIVE

BERLIN, August 29.

"Herr Hitler, it is now too late to consider the proposals," is the remark Herr von Papen is reported to have made to him on the conclusion of to-day's meeting.

This is taken in well-informed circles to mean that the door has now been closed for any chances of Hitler's participating in the Government.——Reuter.

PAPEN'S PEACE MOVE

LONDON, Aug. 29.

An earlier message state:—

Berlin.—Herr von Papen, General, von Schleicher, Defence Minister, and Herr Hitler lunched together to-day. The great-est secrecy is at present observed regarding the result of the meeting but Herr von Papen is said to be very anxious to get Nazi support for his reconstruction programme. He is having an important conference with President Hindenburg at Neudeck to-morrow—Reuter.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

BERLIN, Aug. 29.

While the Stock Exchange has received a fillip from Herr von Papen's economic programme the announcement has aroused a storm of criticism among trade unionists and Nazis alike. Trade unionists and Nazis alike. Trade strenuous opposition, expressing their surprise at the proposals which have "revealed so little practical knowledge of social matters." Simultaneously they are very indignant "because such a diminutive minority which is opposed by the entire nation should contemplate encroaching upon the rights of the workers." The trade unions reject the Government's plans regarding employment because they express the opinion that every reinstated workman would be regarded as being responsible for the reduced pay of his work mates.

Nazis are equally opposed to the programme. They declare that it is very risky to put an end to the existing right of workers and the measures would not increase but diminish the purchasing power.

Meanwhile there is a minor boom on the Berlin Stock Exchange, stocks with the exception of banking shares rising up to five points. The considerable number of orders from private persons as well as from abroad appears to indicate confidence in the von Papen Government.—Reuter.

PAPEN'S SCHEME

The principal points of the Papen scheme are:—

Extension of public works, including rural suburban settlements; secondly, revival of private industry in order to absorb the unemployed; and 130,000,000 marks to go to pulic works. A sum of 2000,000,000 "can be risked" to reinvigorate industry.

All taxes calculated to hinder production, such as the turnover tax and others, estimated to yield 1,300,000 000 marks for the next year, will be handed back to the economic life in the form of certificates on which the taxpayer can borrow an equivalent amount from the Reichsbank. A further 700,000,000 will be advanced to industries who increase the number of their employers. Wages may be cut to a givn minimum. Civil Servants' salaries will also be rrduced. These measures will be decreed for 12 months.

COMMUNAL AWARD

Muslim Leader's Support

PATNA, Augus 28.

Maulana Shafee Daoodi, secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference, made the following satement to the Associated Press regarding the Communal Award:

"The day when we gave up all hopes of coming to an agreement with Mahatma Gandhi in London, I lost all faith in ourselves. And since that moment I thought we had to wait much longer to raise the position of Indians in the eyes of the world. Now that the decision on the communal question has been given by His Majesty's Government, I have not the heart to attack it on the ground of high principles and big ideals. Our judge is, as a matter of fact, a party to the question given for his decision, and we should be ready to receive the judgment, as naturally it should be. From this point of view, Indians should not have expected a better judgment.

"Notwithstanding all this, I find that there is a hue and cry raised from all sides complaining of injustice done to each party affected by the judgment. The loudest cry is raised by our advanced countrymen that the Muslim of Bengal and the Punjab have been given communal majority in the whole House. I fail to understand how the facts justify this complaint. The Sikhs in the Punjab would not brook even 49 per cent of the whole house for the Muslims, which they have got by that decision while they would see the Muslims in so many of the provinces of India never raising their voice against majorities ranging from 68 to 85 per cent of the Hindus. What would be the outcome of a similar agitation if unfortunately the Muslims in the latter provinces were to raise to the Hinds of their vo overwhelming majority assured to the Hindus in those provinces?

"Apart from the number of seats assigned to each party, it is the actual work for the uplift of the masses which will really count in the future constitution. A party, howsoever small would go on gaining strength day after day if it would fight for the cause of the masses and finally triumph over numbers howsoever large they may be.—A.P.

LOVERS' HOME BURGLED

But They Are Determined To Marry

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Mr. John Amery and Miss Wing, whose marriage was suddenly stopped under the orders of their parents, returned to London this morning and found the former's flat in Chelsea burgled. Clothes valued at £200 had been stolen and papers were strewn on the floor. Mr. Amery declared that they were more determined than ever to get married. They had planned to go to America and try there. When told that his father was due in London on Thursday, Mr. Amery said: "I shall see him if he looks me up."—Reuter.

NO MORE CHILD MARRIAGES

SANGLI, Aug. 29.

Mr. Patil, a nominated non-official member of the Sangli State Rayat Assembly, intends to introduce a bill at the ensuing session of the Assembly to prevent child marriages in the State by a legislative measure like the one in force in British India.

The bill, as proposed, seeks to prevent the marriage of youngmen below 17 years of age and girls below the age of 12.

It makes provision for parents and guardians applying for permission for the marriage of their children or wards below the prescribed age to the Chief Judge (Nyayadhis) of the State.—A.P.

"UNARMED ARMY OF PEACE"

LUCKNOW, Aug. 29.

Representatives of different deligious bodies and other leading men of the city have convened a public meeting to consider the desirability of Indians joining "The Unarmed Army of Peace," which is being raised in England by some of the clergy, to be drafted to any sphere of action, particularly the Far East, and end bloodshed and loss of human lives. The organisers of this movement believe that by placing the Peace Army between the firing lines of the fighting parties, they will be able to stop wars in European countries and the Far East and make disarmament more effective. —A.P.

SUTCLIFFE'S RECORD

3,000 Runs For Third Time

GLORIOUS DISPLAY AGAINST SUSSEX

LONDON, August 29.

With his 122 not out against Sussex, Sutcliffe reached his 3,000 runs for a season for the third time in his career, which is a record. The figures are:—

1928	....	**3,002**
1931	....	**3,006**
1932	....	**3,040**

He gave a glorious display of batting against Sussex after a shaky start. He gave one chance at 110 and during his stay at the wicket for 185 minutes he hit ten times to the ropes.—Reuter's Special.

CONVERSION OF HOLDINGS

Relaxation of Embargo

LONDON, August 29

On his return from Ottawa, Mr. Neville Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Exchequer) reviewed the position arising from his request to intending borrowers to refrain from borrowing in the London market pending the completion of the conversion operation. In view of the high percentage of the holders of the war loan having agreed to convert their holdings, the Chancellor has now agreed to a partial relaxation of the embargo on new issues, but the relaxation only comprises the exchange of one class of securities for another without a change of ownership or an issue of new securities to replace the securities which must be redeemed before December 1.

An announcement respecting the repayment of the 4½ per cent War Loan (1925/45) and the 4½ per cent Treasury Bonds (1932/34) will be made tomorrow.

By the beginning of October it will be possible to estimate the total amount of cash which Government must raise for redemption of the unconverted portion of the war loan. The questions of terminating the embargo will then be reviewed.—Reuter.

A CLEAN SLATE

BRITAIN PAYS OFF HER CREDITORS

LONDON, Aug. 29.

With the payment on September 10, of 2,500,000,000 francs to France Britain will have repaid in full the entire amount of the huge foreign credits obtained by the Treasury during last year's financial crisis.

It will be recalled that the credits totalled 200,000,000 dollars from America and 5,000,000,000 francs from France, of which a half was advanced by the banks and the remainder subscribed by the French public in the form of bonds.

The whole of the American credit was repaid in March and April with the right to re-borrow 50,000,000 dollars at any time upto August 28. But the right was not exercised and will now finally lapse.

A portion of the French credit granted by the banks was repaid in March with the right to reborrow at any time upto September 10. Not only will this right not be exercised, but the remaining 2,500,000,000 will be repaid on due date, thereby finally extinguish ing the whole amount of the credits.—Reuter.

ARRESTS IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, Aug. 29.

Pandit Ramdhar Misra was taken into custody last evening while, it is alleged, attempting to hoist the Congress flag and address a meeting in Aminudaulla Park.

Mr. Saligram Tandon was arrested while, it is alleged, leading a procession with several volunteers and distributing bulletins.

In all fourteen persons were arrested.—A.P.

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